Progress in ENGLISH GRAMMAR 3

Olivia Johnston
Gülay Kıratlı

Longman

Pearson Education Limited
Edinburgh Gate
Harlow
Essex CM20 2JE
England
and Associated Companies throughout the World.

Visit our website at www.longman-elt.com

© Pearson Education Limited 2000

The right of Olivia Johnston and Gülay Kıratlı to be identified as authors of this Work has been asserted by them in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the Publishers.

First published 2000

Set in Rotis

Printed and bound in The Lebanon by Librairie du Liban

ISBN 0-582-43573-0

Prepared for the publishers by AMR
Illustrations by Celia Hart and Bill Piggins
Cover design by Jim Weaver
Project managed by Julia Newsome and Chris Barker

Introduction

Welcome to *Progress in English Grammar, Book 3. Progress in English Grammar* is a series of three books which give students practice in English grammar. Book 3 is for pre-intermediate learners. You can use it in the classroom, for homework or for self-study.

Progress in English Grammar is designed to supplement your course book. The order of the sections follows the most common order of grammar presentation in major course books. However, you may not want to work straight through the book. You may want to practise only some sections, or you may want to study them in a different order from the way the book is laid out. The Contents list at the front and the Index at the back will help you to find specific grammar points.

Each of the sections has a short presentation box to remind you of a particular grammar point. This is followed by graded exercises which begin by helping you to recognise the item of grammar and to practise it on its own. Then there are exercises practising the item in other forms or with other items. For example, you will practise the past perfect simple in the positive and negative. Then you will practise it in questions. Finally, you will practise it with the past simple and time phrases such as *after*, *before*, *as soon as* and *when*. In this way both the form and the meaning of each grammar point become familiar in easy steps.

Throughout the book there are mixed practices of groups of grammar points which complement each other. The grammar items in each exercise are given at the top of each page.

For the teacher there are answer keys and progress tests available separately.

Contents

1 Mixed tense practice: present 6
- present simple and present continuous 6

2 Past simple, regular and irregular 9

3 Past continuous with *while, as, when* 12

4 Clauses of purpose 15

5 Defining and non-defining relative clauses 18
- defining 18
- non-defining 19
- mixed practice 20

6 Mixed tense practice: future 22
- present simple for future 22
- present continuous or *will / won't* 23
- mixed practice 24

7 Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs 26
- with intensifiers 27
- comparison of adjectives with *almost, just, not as ... as* 28

8 Present perfect continuous 29
- positive and negative 29
- with question forms 30
- with *for* and *since* 31
- with past simple
- with present perfect simple

9 Prepositions
- motion
- place and motion
- time

10 Phrasal verbs

11 Future with *may / might, will / won't*

12 Modals
- *can, could*
- *can, could, be able to*
- *should, ought to*
- *must, have (got) to*
- *have to* (questions)
- *mustn't, don't have to*
- with *don't need to / needn't*

13 Question tags and echo questions
- positive statement, negative tag
- negative statement, positive tag
- positive and negative question tags
- echo questions: positive and negative

14 Question tags and echo questions with modals

15 Modal verbs: *must, can't* for deduction

16 The passive 64
present simple and past simple 64
present perfect simple 66
passive with modals 67

17 Active and passive: mixed tense practice 69

18 Negative questions
showing surprise 72
expecting agreement 73
correcting politely 74

19 Articles 75
the indefinite article: *a / an* 75
the definite article: *the* 76
zero article 78
mixed practice 80

20 Causative *have* 81

21 Conditionals 84
first conditional 84
second conditional 86

22 Past perfect simple 88
positive and negative 89
with questions 90
with *after, before, as soon as, when* 91

23 Time clauses 92

24 Joining sentences 94
with *after* and *before* 94
with *so* and *because* 96

25 *too much, too many, not enough* 97

26 Third conditional 99
mixed practice 102

27 *I wish / If only* + past perfect 103
mixed practice 105

28 *used to*: positive, negative and questions 106

29 *so* + adjective / adverb, *such a / an* + noun 110
with *that* 111

30 Reported speech 113
reported commands and requests 113
reported statements 115
reported questions 117

31 *too* + adjective / adverb + *to* 119
(*not*) + adjective / adverb + *enough to* 120

32 Verbs followed by the gerund / the infinitive 121
mixed practice 123

Irregular verb list 124

1 Mixed tense practice: present

• Present simple and present continuous

REMEMBER

Present simple and present continuous

We use the present simple for permanent situations and routines:

He works in a shop.

He usually goes to work at eight o'clock.

We use the present continuous for things happening at the time of speaking:

It's eight o'clock but he isn't going to work.

He's staying at home today.

We can also use the present continuous for future arrangements and planned actions:

We're flying to Istanbul on Sunday.

1 Choose the correct verb and write it in the gap.

Examples Quick! Shut the window. ('s raining / rains) It's raining.....
My parents usually (are going / go) ...go..... to bed at midnight.

1 It (isn't raining / doesn't rain) ..... in Egypt in the summer.
2 They (are playing / play) ..... tennis at the moment.
3 I ('m not doing / don't do) ..... my homework tonight
4 They (aren't going / don't go) ..... out very often during the week.
5 Where (are you having / do you have) ..... your party this year?
6 Listen! Jack ('s singing / sings) ..... in the shower aga
7 What (are you doing / do you do) ..... with that enormous box?
8 How often (are you going / do you go) ..... to the doctor?
9 We sometimes (are staying / stay) ..... with my aunt i Edinburgh.
10 You can turn off the TV. I ('m not watching / don't watch) ..... it.

• Present simple and present continuous

2 Use the prompts to write sentences in the present simple or the present continuous.

Examples I (write) to my grandparents once a month.
I write to my grandparents once a month.
Why (you / wear) sunglasses when it's raining?
Why are you wearing sunglasses when it's raining?

1 I (eat) my supper at the moment. Can you ring later?
.....

2 When (your mother / get up) in the mornings?
.....

3 (your parents / leave) for Paris this weekend?
.....

4 Our teachers (not / usually / give) us homework on Thursday afternoons.
.....
.....

5 (you / wear) my jacket? Please take it off now!
.....

6 (you / ever / leave) your bag on the bus?
.....

7 Who (you / take) to Soraya's New Year's Eve party?
.....

8 My sister and I (usually / sit) at the front of the bus.
.....

9 I (not / often / play) tennis in the winter.
.....

10 Take Mario's bike. He (not / use) it today.
.....

11 (you / ever / have) barbecues on the beach?
.....

12 Tony (help) me with my art project tomorrow afternoon.
.....
.....

- Present simple and present continuous

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

Dear Carol

I (have) am having ..... a good time here in Rome. At the moment I (sit) ..... (1) outside a café and I (drink) ..... (2) lovely glass of fresh orange juice. The sun (shine) ..... (3) but it not too bright for me because I (wear) ..... (4) my sunglasses and a hat. Hats are the fashion in Rome this summer. The women usually (wear) ..... (5) straw hats with flowers in them and the men often (have) ..... (6) baseball caps.

All the young people here (go) ..... (7) around on little motorbikes. Often they (not / wear) ..... (8) helmets. Salvatore (not / think) ..... (9) it's dangerous but I (know) ..... (10) he's wrong.

Peter (take) ..... (11) a lot of photos at the moment. He sometimes (get up) ..... (12) at six in the morning because the light is best then. He often (go) ..... (13) to the Piazza Navona and (take) ..... (14) pictures of the fountains in the early morning light. He (not / like) ..... (15) crowds of people and Rome is quite empty at six in the morning. I (not / get up) ..... (1 before nine. I (like) ..... (17) my sleep! What time (you / get up) ..... (18) on work days?

(you / have) ..... (19) good weather in England or is it raining? (Mark / work) ..... (20) hard for his exams? When (Ka and Rod / get married) ..... (21

You know we usually (stay) ..... (22) at the Serena Hotel. We this year, we (not / stay) ..... (23) there. But our room here at the Minerva is excellent. It (not / have) ..... (24) a very good view but somebody (clean) ..... (25) it every day and it's very comfortable.

That's all I have time for. Write to me if you have time!

Lots of love

Sandra

2 Past simple: regular and irregular

- Past simple: positive and negative

REMEMBER

Past simple: positive and negative

We form the past simple positive of regular verbs, by adding *ed* or *d* to the infinitive:
She walked to work this morning. *She arrived at eight forty-five.*

Remember that a change in spelling is sometimes necessary, e.g. *stop – stopped*

For the past simple of irregular verbs, see the list on pages 124–125.

We form the past simple negative of regular and irregular verbs with *didn't* + infinitive:
I didn't like that film.
We didn't see the TV programme about Turkish cooking.

4 Write positive and negative sentences in the past simple as in the example.

Example We (not / meet) any friends last night. We (meet) one of our teachers.
We didn't meet any friends last night. We met one of our teachers.

1 I (not / buy) a bike last weekend. I (buy) a surfboard.
.....

2 We (not / play) tennis at my old school. We only (play) basketball.
.....

3 They (not / make) pasta last night. They (make) pizza.
.....

4 The thief (not / steal) her bag on Saturday. He (steal) her camera.
.....

5 Last summer we (go) to Spain. We (not / go) to Italy.
.....

6 Three years ago I (fall) off a horse. I (not / fall) off my bike.
.....

7 You (choose) the blue tent. You (not / choose) the green one.
.....

8 I (not / wake up) at three this morning. I (wake) up at four.
.....

9 We (walk) to school yesterday. We (not / walk) to school this morning.
.....

10 She (leave) the house at ten o'clock. She (not / leave) at eleven.
.....

• Past simple: questions

REMEMBER

Past simple: questions

We form questions in the past simple with *did* + infinitive:

Did you see Jane yesterday?

Where did you spend New Year's Eve?

5 Write questions and answers in the past simple.

Example A: Where (you / sleep) last night? Where did you sleep last night?

B: We all (sleep) on the beach. We all slept on the beach.

1 A: What time (you / come) home last night?

A: .....

B: I (get) back about one in the morning.

B: .....

2 A: What (you / wear) to the party last we

A: .....

B: I (wear) my new skirt and my black top.

B: .....

3 A: (you / tell) anyone about your exam results?

A: .....

B: Of course. I (tell) my parents yesterday.

B: .....

4 A: (you / run) well in the race this morning?

A: .....

B: I (ran) OK at the beginning but I (not / win) because I (fall) over!

B: .....

5 A: Who (win)?

A: .....

B: Martin (come) first.

B: .....

6 A: What (you / draw) in the art class yesterday?

A: .....

B: I (draw) a vase of flowers and then I (paint) it.

B: .....

• Past simple: positive, negative and questions

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

Sue: Why (you / be) were you late for school this morning?
Ben: I (lose) ..... (1) my glasses. I (look) ..... (2) everywhere but I (cannot) ..... (3) find them.
Sue: So what (you / do) ..... (4)?
Ben: First, I (look) ..... (5) in the sitting room. They (not / be) ..... (6) there. So then I (go) ..... (7) into my bedroom and I (have) ..... (8) a look on my desk.
Sue: (they / be) ..... (9) on your desk?
Ben: No. Then I (think) ..... (10) for a long time and I (decide) ..... (11) to look in the kitchen. I (open) ..... (12) all the kitchen cupboards and (begin) ..... (13) to look through them. I (get) ..... (14) bored with that after five minutes and also I (feel) ..... (15) really tired and fed up. So I (sit) ..... (16) down and (drink) ..... (17) a glass of orange juice and (eat) ..... (18) an apple. That (give) ..... (19) me a bit of energy and I (start) ..... (20) looking again.
Sue: Well, where (you / search) ..... (21) next?
Ben: I (not / know) ..... (22) where to look. I (not / have) ..... (23) any ideas. So I (go) ..... (24) to the bathroom to wash my hands.
Sue: And (they / be) ..... (25) in the bathroom?
Ben: Sort of.
Sue: Where (you / find) ..... (26) them?
Ben: Well, I (look) ..... (27) at myself in the bathroom mirror and of course I (notice) ..... (28) them on my head! So then I (run out) ..... (29) and (come) ..... (30) straight to school.
Sue: What (Mrs Chandler / say) ..... (31) when you (arrive) ..... (32) late? (she / be) ..... (33) angry with you?
Ben: I (tell) ..... (34) her about my lost glasses and she (say) ..... (35) it was a very bad excuse.

3 Past continuous with *while, as, when*

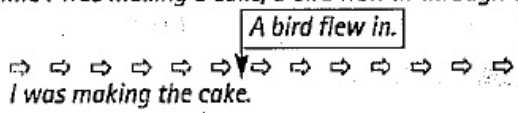
• Past continuous with *while, as, when*

REMEMBER

Past continuous

We can use the past continuous and the past simple in the same sentence to show that somethi happened in the middle of something else. We use the past continuous for the longer action and the past simple for the shorter action.

While I was making a cake, a bird flew in through the kitchen window.



As she was standing at the bus stop, somebody stole her wallet.

He was playing football when he pulled a muscle.

We often use *while* and *as* with the past continuous. We often use *when* with the past simple.

When the *while, when* or *as* clause comes first, it is followed by a comma.

While we were eating lunch, the phone rang.

or *The phone rang while we were eating lunch.*

7 In each sentence put one verb in the past continuous and one in the pa simple.

Example Philip (fix) his watch when his friend Frank (ring) at the door.
Philip was fixing his watch when his friend Frank rang at the door.

1 What (you / think) about when the teacher (ask) you that question?

.....

2 I (find) a €20 note under my bed while I (clean) my room.

.....

3 As we (run) around the track, I (get) a terrible pain in my leg.

.....

4 Luckily, he (not / drive) very fast when the car (hit) the tree.

.....

5 I (not / see) any of my friends while I (shop) in town.

.....

6 When I first (meet) you what (you / wear)?

.....

8 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb and putting it into the correct tense: past continuous or past simple.

Example (find, camp)
Were you camping when you found the snake in your shoe?

1 (steal, wait) As Barry ..... for the bus, a thief ..... his wallet.
2 (do, have) Wladek ..... the washing up when he ..... a brilliant idea.
3 (not / listen, call) Thomas ..... when I ..... him in from the garden.
4 (work, hear) While I ..... in the sitting room, I ..... a loud crash upstairs.
5 (not / make, tell) We ..... much noise when she ..... us to be quiet.
6 (fall, paint) While Miguel ..... the house, he ..... off the ladder.
7 (not / look, hide) My little brother ..... my keys under the sofa while I ..... .
8 (fall, watch) ..... you ..... asleep while you ..... that boring video?
9 (push, get off) As Reyhan ..... the bus, a horrible man ..... her.
10 (wear, push) ..... you ..... your watch when she ..... you into the pool?
11 (buy, stay) While they ..... in Istanbul, they ..... a beautiful carpet.
12 (drop, take) As I ..... the shopping out of the bag, I ..... the eggs.
13 (walk, see) ..... you ..... any interesting birds while you ..... by the river.
14 (send, not / do) We ..... anything wrong when the teacher ..... us both out of the classroom.
15 (go, do) What ..... you ..... when the lights suddenly ..... out?

• Past continuous and past simple

9 Write the verbs in the past continuous or the past simple.

Last night Angela (relax) was relaxing ..... at home in front of the TV She (not / watch) ..... (1) the news because she (paint) ..... (2) her nails, drinking tea and eating chocolate biscuits Suddenly she (hear) ..... (3) the name Bettina Markham. Sh (look) ..... (4) up at the TV and (see) ..... (5) her best friend, Bettina.

'Bettina Markham (stop) ..... (6) two bank robbers outsi the First Savers Bank in Bridge Street today,' the TV presenter said. 'How (you / stop) ..... (7) the thieves, Bettina?' the TV presenter asked her.

'It (be) ..... (8) a lucky accident,' Bettina answered. 'I (drive) ..... (9) up Bridge Street slowly when suddenly these two men (come) ..... (10) down it in a black car. I (not / know) ..... (11) it but they were bank robbers. I was in the middle of the road, turning right, and they (go) ..... (12) ve fast. They (crash) ..... (13) into my car and (start) ..... (14) to shout at me. They (tell) ..... (15) me to move my car immediately, but I didn't. While they (shout) ..... (16) at me, I quietly (phone) ..... (17) the police on my mobile phone. You see, I (not / think) ..... (18 the crash was my fault. And I (not / like) ..... (19) the way they were shouting at me.'

'(the robbers / still shout) ..... (20) you when the police (arrive) ..... (21)?' the presenter asked.

'No,' Bettina answered. 'They were out of the car and they (run) .... (22) down the hill with a bag of money from the bank. One of the police officers ran after them and (catch) ..... (23) them

'What (the police / say) ..... (24) to you?' the presenter asked Bettina.

'They (be) ..... (25) angry with me because I (not / wear) ..... (26) my seatbelt when the robbers crashed into my car!

4 Clauses of purpose

• Infinitive of purpose and *so as not to*

REMEMBER

Infinitive of purpose

We can express a purpose by using the infinitive with *to*. This is called the infinitive of purpose.

I'll phone Jim to invite him to dinner. *She went to the market to do some shopping.*

so as not to

We can express a negative purpose with *so as not to*.

We'd better take a taxi so as not to be late. *Can we keep this a secret so as not to upset Jane?*

10 Join these sentences using the infinitive of purpose or *so as not to*.

Example He always arrives early. He has to open up the office.
He always arrives early to open up the office.

1 He turned on the TV. He wanted to watch the news.

.....

2 She is on a diet. She doesn't want to put on weight.

.....

3 We are saving money. We want to go abroad this summer.

.....

4 She looked at the ground. She didn't want to start laughing.

.....

5 I'm going to the hospital. I want to give my aunt some chocolates.

.....

6 Can you take your shoes off? Then you won't make a noise.

.....

7 Paul went to Canada. He wanted to visit his relatives.

.....

8 My mother needs some flour and eggs. She wants to make a cake.

.....

9 Let's leave early. Then we won't arrive in the dark.

.....

10 I'm going to bed now. Then I won't be tired in the morning.

.....

4 Clauses of purpose

- *so that, so that ... not*

REMEMBER

so that, so that ... not

We can use the infinitive of purpose and *so as not to* only when the subject of the main clause and the subject of the clause of purpose are the same:

She's saving up. She wants to buy a boat. = She's saving up to buy a boat.

I agreed. I didn't want to upset her. = I agreed so as not to upset her.

We can use *so that* when the subject of the main clause and the subject of the clause of purpose are the same ...

I'm washing the walls today. Then I can paint the room tomorrow.

I'm washing the walls today so that I can paint the room tomorrow.

... and when they are different:

I'm painting the room white. It will look bigger.

I'm painting the room white so that it will look bigger.

The negative of *so that* is *so that ... not*:

I water the garden every day. That way, the plants don't die.

I water the garden every day so that the plants don't die.

We often use *can, can't, will, won't* in sentences with *so that*:

I'm buying a computer so that I can work at home.

Film stars often wear sunglasses so that nobody will recognise them.

11 Rewrite the sentences using *so that* or *so that ... not*.

Example

The police have stopped the traffic. They want everyone to cross the street.

(can) The police have stopped the traffic so that everyone can cross the street.

1 He has taken his mobile phone with him. He wants me to call him when he's out. .....

.....

2 He's building a high wall. He doesn't want children to get into his garden.

.....

3 He is working hard. He wants to have the weekend free.

.....

4 Julia has sent the children out because she wants to have a rest.

.....

5 I'll draw a map for you. I don't want you to get lost.

.....

- **Infinitive of purpose, *so as not to* or *so that, so that ... not***

12 Match the pairs of sentences. Then join each pair using *to* or *so as not to*, if possible. If it is not possible, use *so that* or *so that ... not*.

1 I'm hiding.	a) He doesn't want to get sunburnt.
2 He always tells lies.	b) He wants to impress people.
3 Change the channel.	c) I didn't want to lose them.
4 I put the letters away carefully.	d) I don't want George to see me.
5 He usually wears a hat.	e) I want to buy a newspaper.
6 She goes running every day.	f) I want to see the news.
7 She called me.	g) She wanted to invite me to dinner.
8 I need some change.	h) They don't want us to hear them.
9 He's fixing the boat.	i) We can use it this weekend.
10 Write this phone number down.	j) I want to see you alone first.
11 Get here early.	k) He doesn't want thieves to get in.
12 He's put bars on the windows.	l) I don't want you to wake my little sister.
13 They're talking in whispers.	m) She wants to keep fit.
14 Turn the volume down.	n) You don't want to forget it.

1 d) I'm hiding so that George doesn't see me.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....
11 .....
12 .....
13 .....
14 .....

5 Defining and non-defining relative clauses

• Defining relative clauses with *who, which, where, that*

REMEMBER

Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses give essential information.

We use *who* for people, *which* or *that* for things and *where* for places:

The girl who lives next door had a car accident yesterday.

Who took the CD which / that was on the table?

The shop where I work sells foreign newspapers.

13 Complete the sentences with *who, which / that* or *where*.

Examples I don't like people ..who.. tell lies.
Where's the money ..which / that.. was in my bag?
The club ..where.. we met is called Fizz.

1 What's the name of the girl ..... works at the cinema?
2 The shop ..... I buy most of my clothes is called Atlantic.
3 I don't like books ..... have sad endings.
4 The place ..... he works is in Seaview Street.
5 People ..... talk at the cinema are very annoying.
6 Do you know anyone ..... has got a computer like mine?
7 Where are the cakes ..... were on top of the fridge?
8 Is there a place near here ..... we can get a sandwich?
9 She wants to buy the red dress ..... is in the shop window.
10 Here are some tapes ..... will help you with your English.
11 The beach ..... we went last weekend was really fantastic.
12 The girl ..... came with me to John's party was called Nadia.
13 Let's go to a restaurant ..... we can sit outside.
14 My favourite ice creams are the ones ..... have nuts on top.
15 What's the name of the actor ..... starred in the *Terminator* film
16 I like ice cream ..... has raspberry sauce and cream on top.
17 Do you know anyone ..... can help me with my Physics?
18 I don't like clubs ..... you have to wear really smart clothes.
19 People ..... don't tell the truth really annoy me.
20 She wants to go to a beach ..... she can windsurf.

• Non-defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

REMEMBER

Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give an extra bit of information.

We use *who* for people, *which* for things and *where* for places. We cannot use *that*.

There is a comma (,) at the beginning of a non-defining relative clause and a comma or a full stop at the end of it.

My mother, who loves films, goes to the cinema three times a week.

The London Eye, which is a huge ferris wheel, was built in 1999.

Rome, where I went last summer, is full of famous paintings.

14 Make one sentence from two. Put in commas.

Examples My aunt Nora still rides a bike. She is seventy-five.
My aunt Nora, who is seventy-five, still rides a bike.
The White House is in Washington. The President of the USA lives there.
The White House, where the President of the USA lives, is in Washington.

1 La Paz is the capital of Bolivia. It's the highest city in South America.

.....

2 Nicole Kidman is from Australia. She is married to Tom Cruise.

.....

3 Hawaii is in the Pacific Ocean. It is part of the United States.

.....

4 Sylvester Stallone is a very rich man. He starred in the *Rocky* films.

.....

5 Wimbledon is in London. The Lawn Tennis Championships take place there.

.....

6 *Titanic* was a very sad film. It starred Leonardo DiCaprio.

.....

7 Palermo is a very interesting city. I studied Italian there last summer.

.....

8 My friend Leila wants to be a pop singer. She has a terrible voice.

.....

9 Kalkan is a beautiful fishing town in Turkey. Kerim was born there.

.....

10 Pandas live in the forests of China. They are very rare animals.

.....

• Defining and non-defining relative clauses

15 Complete the sentences with *who, which / that* or *where*. Put in commas where necessary.

Examples Give me the glasses which / that are on the top shelf.
Safiye, who sits next to me in class, has problems with her eyes.

1 My cousin Rob ..... is only eighteen already has a car of his own.
2 Liverpool ..... my mother was born stands on the River Mersey.
3 The pool ..... we usually go swimming is called The Water Hole.
4 The teacher ..... gives us the most homework is Mrs Birkett.
5 Albert Bridge ..... is one of the nicest bridges in London is pink and white.
6 Do you like books ..... make you laugh?
7 Florida ..... we're going for our next holidays is full of interesting wildlife.
8 The disco ..... opened here last month always has terrible music.
9 My sister Lucy ..... doesn't speak a word of French is going out with a French boy.
10 The hotel ..... we stayed last year was not very expensive.
11 The Hiphop Club ..... opens at nine is a good place to meet.
12 The man ..... wrote this book lived in Poland for ten years.
13 My cousin George ..... lives in Canada is coming to stay next March.
14 The Rex Cinema ..... the tickets cost about £5 usually has good films.
15 Is your jacket the one ..... is on the sofa?
16 She doesn't like films ..... make her cry.
17 Are you going to stay in the village ..... you stayed last year?
18 Do you know that girl ..... lives in the flat opposite yours?
19 My mother ..... has failed her driving test again is going to buy a bicycle.
20 New York ..... I lived for six months has recently become a much safer city.

• Defining and non-defining relative clauses

REMEMBER

Leaving out relative pronouns

When *who, which* or *that* is the object in a defining relative clause, we can leave it out:
I can't find the letter which / that I got yesterday. or: *I can't find the letter I got yesterday.*
Did you like the girl who(m) we met in the park? or: *Did you like the girl we met in the park?*

When *who, which* or *that* is the subject in a defining relative clause, we cannot leave it out:
Did you like the girl who talked to us in the park? (not ~~*Did you like the girl talked to us in the park?*~~)

We cannot leave out *who* or *which* in any non-defining relative clauses:
Barcelona, which I visited last summer, has fantastic cafés and clubs.
(not ~~*Barcelona, I visited last summer, has fantastic cafés and clubs.*~~)

Do not leave out *where* in any relative clauses:
The shop where I bought this poster is called Art Attack.
(not ~~*The shop I bought this poster is called Art Attack.*~~)

16 Make one sentence from two using a relative pronoun each time. If it is possible to omit the relative pronoun, write it in brackets.

Examples We had a teacher last year. She was great.
The teacher (who) we had last year was great.
Our local cinema is the most expensive in town. I don't like it.
Our local cinema, which I don't like, is the most expensive in town.

1 That's the strange man. We saw him outside the school.
.....

2 He didn't see the thief. He took Pedro's wallet.
.....

3 Can I have the tapes? I lent them to you last week.
.....

4 Let's go to the new park. You can swim in the lake there.
.....

5 Let's look at the photos. You got them last week.
.....

6 He broke all the glasses. They were on the kitchen table.
.....

7 The painter Picasso lived in France for many years. He was born in Spain.
.....

8 *War and Peace* is a very long book. I read it last summer.
.....

6 Mixed tense practice: future

• Present simple for future

REMEMBER

Present simple for future

We use the present simple when we talk about timetables and programmes:

The bus leaves Victoria Coach Station at 10.30 and arrives in Brighton at 12.30.

What time does the concert begin? *It doesn't start until 8.30 p.m.*

17 You are in the basketball team. You are asking your friend about the programme. Complete the questions and answers.

Example A: Where do we meet?
B: We meet in front of the school.

Basketball A Team against New Haven High School Saturday 2nd February

7.45 a.m. Meet in front of the school. (Please do NOT be late!!)
8.00 a.m. Leave by bus.
9.15 a.m. Arrive at New Haven High School.
9.30 a.m. Get changed in the Junior Changing Room (Room 442).
10.00 a.m. The game starts.
12.30 p.m. Have lunch in New Haven school refectory.
2.00 p.m. The bus leaves New Haven High School.

Laura McDermot (Captain)

1 A: .....
B: At 7.45 a.m.

2 A: ..... at New Haven High School
B: We arrive at 9.15 a.m.

3 A: .....
B: At 9.30 a.m.

4 A: Where ..... changed?
B: ..... . It's the Junior Changing Room.

5 A: What time .....
B: It starts at 10 o'clock.

6 A: ..... lunch?
B: ..... in the school refecto
A: What time .....?
B: ..... at 2.00 p.m.

• Present continuous and *will / won't* for future

REMEMBER

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements and planned actions.
We often use time phrases with this tense:
We're going to Paris next month.
She isn't coming to lunch this week.
Are you wearing your new dress to Silvia's party on Sunday?

will / won't

We use *will / won't*
1 for predictions: *They'll probably be back by ten thirty. It won't be easy to mend the tent.*
2 for sudden decisions: *I'll phone the Tourist Information Office.*
3 for offers, promises, threats: *I'll get you a glass of water. I won't do it again. I won't forget this.*

18 Put the verbs into the present continuous or future with *will*.

Example Come on! We (give) will give you a lift home.

1 Stephanie (meet) ..... her boyfriend at eight o'clock.
2 It's only a little injection. It (not / hurt) ..... much.
3 This is Mariah Carey's best single. It (go) ..... straight to the top.
4 That homework looks difficult. I (help) ..... you with it.
5 I (play) ..... tennis with Lucy on Saturday.
6 Roxanne phoned. There is a problem, so she (not / come) ..... tonight.
7 Sadly, I think our team (not / win) ..... tomorrow's match.
8 Have you heard the news about Mike? He (go) ..... on holiday with Cathy and her parents.
9 I think I (take) ..... the bus to school today.
10 Phil (not / eat) ..... with us tonight. He (go) ..... to Annie's.
11 It (not / be) ..... cold tonight. You (not / need) .... a sweater.
12 We (have) ..... a little party on the 16th. Would you like to come?
13 You are not working hard enough. You (not / pass) ..... the exam.
14 I'm sure she (not / lend) ..... me her bike.

6 Mixed tense practice: future

- **Present simple, present continuous, *will* and *going to* for futur**

REMEMBER

We can use *will / won't* for giving opinions after the verbs *be sure, think, know* and *hope*:

I'm sure Judy's party will be fun.

How long do you think you'll stay at the party?

We use *going to* when we talk about our intentions:

A: *There's no coffee left.*

B: *I know. I'm going to buy some when I go to the supermarket.*

We also use *going to* for predictions when we can see from the situation now what is about to happen:

John is wearing his white shorts. He's going to play tennis.

19 Match the correct response to each sentence and write it underneath.

1 When are you getting married?

d) Some time in September.

2 What time does this shop close today?

....

3 The concert is going to be great.

....

4 There won't be enough time for questions this afternoon.

....

5 Are you going to be all right by yourself?

....

6 My friends are going to start a rock band.

....

7 Remember – your appointment is at 2.15 p.m.

....

a) Oh, really. What are they going to call it?

b) At 6.00, Sir.

c) Yes, of course I am. Thanks for all your help.

d) Some time in September.

e) Don't worry. I'll be there on time.

f) I know. But will there be any tickets left?

g) That's a pity.

20 Circle the correct verb form and use it to write each sentence correctly.

Example The next train to Oxford *is leaving* / (*leaves*) from Platform 12 at 16.32.
The next train to Oxford leaves from Platform 12 at 16.32.

1 I think it *is snowing / is going to snow* tomorrow.

.....

2 You can go out to the shops. I *am answering / will answer* the phone for you.

.....

3 I'm so happy. My brother *is coming / will come* home.

.....

4 *Does / Will* your plane leave from Heathrow Airport or Gatwick Airport?

.....

5 Bill *isn't going to / doesn't* like that present. Don't give it to him.

.....

6 I think they*'ll win / are winning* the next game.

.....

7 She starts her course on Monday. She *isn't going to find / isn't finding* it easy.

.....

8 Leave your car with me. I *try / will try* to fix it.

.....

9 You *are enjoying / are going to enjoy* the trip at the weekend.

.....

10 *Do you have / Are you having* a party on Friday?

.....

11 I know Tuesday's exam *isn't / won't be* very easy for you.

.....

12 Do you want some help? I*'ll lend / 'm lending* you some money.

.....

13 This car sounds terrible. It *isn't going to / doesn't* get there.

.....

14 What time *does the film begin / is the film beginning*?

.....

15 I'm looking forward to university. I*'m going to make / 'm making* lots of new friends.

.....

7 Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs

• Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs

REMEMBER

Comparative and superlative of adjectives and adverbs

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
long	longer	(the) longest
nice	nicer	(the) nicest
big	bigger	(the) biggest
funny	funnier	(the) funniest
important	more important	(the) most important
good	better	(the) best
bad	worse	(the) worst

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	(the) fastest
hard	harder	(the) hardest
carefully	more carefully	(the) most carefully
well	better	(the) best
badly	worse	(the) worst
much	more	(the) most
little	less	(the) least
far	further	(the) furthest

21 Complete the sentences with *as* + adjective/adverb, or the comparative or superlative form.

Dear Nadia

My holiday job this summer is at the zoo. It's the strangest ..... (strang work I've ever done. The good thing about the job is that the pay is (good) .....(1) than most other jobs. The bad thing is that I have to get up much (early) .....(2) than everyone else in my famil – at four in the morning, in fact! Also the work is (tiring) ..... (than any other job I've done.

Yesterday I cleaned out the lions' cage. It didn't smell (bad) ....(4) as the wolves' cage but it was (frightening) ..... (thing I've ever done.

The monkeys are (funny) .....(6) and (intelligent) ....(7) of all the animals. One of the baby monkeys is (friendly) .....(8) than the others. I usually feed him first because he waits for his food (patiently) .....(9) than the other monkeys.

The penguins can be almost (interesting) .....(10) to watch as the monkeys. They're strange birds. They can't fly but they swim almo (well) .....(11) as fish. I think the penguins eat their food (fast) .....(12) of all the animals. The fish disappears down their throats in seconds! They remind me of my brother.

Write to me soon.

Lots of love,

Patsy

• Comparison of adjectives and adverbs with intensifiers

REMEMBER

much and *far*

To make a comparative adjective or adverb stronger, we can use either *much* or *far* as an intensifier. They mean the same thing.

Leila is a far better singer than Sylvia.
These jeans are much more expensive than the ones in the last shop.
Steve drives much faster than Richard.
She speaks far more clearly than Jim.

a bit

a bit is a weaker intensifier than *much* and *far:*

The weather's a bit better today.
I'm afraid he's feeling a bit worse today.

22 Make comparisons with *much* or *a bit* + comparative adjective or adverb. Use the present tense of the verb.

Examples Today (0° C) / yesterday (14° C) – be / cold
Today is much colder than yesterday.
Stan (150 kph) / Ricky (147 kph) – drive / fast
Stan drives a bit faster than Ricky.

1 My car (1985) / your car (1999) – be / old
.....

2 Your car (180 kph) / my car (100 kph) – go / fast
.....

3 Andrea (6 a.m.) / Serena (6.15 a.m.) – get up / early
.....

4 The silver bracelet (£30) / the gold bracelet (£180) – be / cheap
.....

5 Jim (28 km from York) / Mick (25 km from York) – live / far from York
.....

6 Your watch (£50) / Judy's watch (£48) – be / expensive
.....

7 Martha (11 p.m.) / Annabel (10.45 p.m.) – go to bed / late
.....

8 *Titanic* (10 prizes) / *The Bad Bird* (0 prizes) – be / a successful film
.....

• Comparison of adjectives with *almost, just* and *not as ... as*

REMEMBER

almost and *just*

To make a comparison with *as... as* more precise, we can use *almost* or *just*:

He's almost as tall as his father. *She is just as clever as her sister.*

23 Make comparisons with *almost, just* or *not as ... as.*

Examples Today (30° C) / yesterday (30° C) (hot) Today is just as hot as yesterday
Today (29° C) / yesterday (30° C) (hot) Today is almost as hot as yester
Today (20° C) / yesterday (30° C) (hot) Today isn't as hot as yesterday.

1 Sue (1 m 82 cm) / Linda (1 m 82 cm)
(tall) .....

2 Bob (92 kg) / Ray (93 kg)
(heavy) .....

3 My cat (2.5 kg) / your rabbit (2.5 kg)
(light) .....

4 Ann's camera (£188) / Rita's (£190)
(expensive) .....

5 The Foxy nightclub (£6) / Shivers Disco (£6)
(cheap) .....

6 Ben (100 metres in 30 seconds) / Tom (100 metres in 20 seconds)
(fast) .....

7 My parrot (12 words) / your parrot (33 words)
(talkative) .....

8 The Amazon River (6,400 km) / The Nile River (6,650 km)
(long) .....

9 Mont Blanc (4,807 metres) / Mount Everest (8,848 metres)
(high) .....

10 The North American desert (1million square kilometres) / The Sahara (8 million square kilometres)
(big) .....

11 Gorbov (83 wins) / Blastnik (83 wins)
(good at chess) .....

12 Alex (1 m 75 cm) / Peter (1 m 76 cm)
(tall) .....

Present perfect continuous

• Present perfect continuous: positive and negative

REMEMBER

Present perfect continuous

We use the present perfect continuous to talk about an activity which has been in progress up to the present. The activity may

1 have just finished:
I've just been talking to Patricia on the phone.

2 finish at the moment of speaking:
We've been thinking about you.

3 still be in progress:
My watch hasn't been working for several days.
My father has been cleaning the windows all morning.

Note

- We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about an action in the past that has caused a situation in the present:
  My hands are dirty. I've been planting tomatoes.

24 Write the verbs in the present perfect continuous.

Example
I need a new pair of shoes. I (wear) have been wearing these for two years now.

1 Mrs Turner (teach) ..... at our school for 20 years.
2 He (not / feel) ..... well for two weeks.
3 Let's have a rest. We (cycle) ..... for an hour.
4 It's been so hot. That's why I (not / play) ..... tennis.
5 Turn the TV off now. You (watch) ..... it for hours.
6 This radio (not / work) ..... properly for some time. Let's throw it away.
7 What's wrong with the baby? He (cry) ..... for an hour.
8 Jeff is tired. He (drive) ..... for ten hours.
9 I'm putting on weight because I (not / go) .... to the gym for a while.
10 Those children (make) ..... a terrible noise in the street for an hour.
11 We (listen) ..... to all my old cassettes this morning.
12 John (paint) ..... the sitting room all morning.

• Present perfect continuous: positive, negative and questions

REMEMBER

Present perfect continuous: questions and short answers

How long have you been going to Trimmits Gym?

Have you been going there long?

Yes, I have.

25 Write questions and answers using the words in brackets and the prese perfect continuous.

Example A: (what / Laura / do today / ?) What has Laura been doing today?
B: (talk / on the phone a lot) She has been talking on the phone a lot.
(not / work) She hasn't been working.

1 A: (who / she / talk to / ?) .....
B: (talk to / Sarah) .....
(she / not / talk to / Sam) .....

2 A: (what / children / do / all day / ?) .....
.....
B: (play / football) .....
(they / not / do / their homework) .....
.....

3 A: (where / they / play / ?) .....
B: (play / in the park) .....
(they / not / play / in the garden) .....
.....

4 A: (what / you / do / all day / ?) .....
B: (write / letters) .....

5 A: (who / you / write to / ?) .....
B: (write to / my grandparents, my uncle and my friend Kate) .....
.....

6 A: (what / you / plant / ?) .....
B: (I / not / plant / anything) .....
(I / build / a shed in the garden) .....
.....

• Present perfect continuous: positive, negative and questions

26 Write the verbs in the present perfect continuous.

Examples A: (you / sit) Have you been sitting in front of the TV all day?
B: (✔) Yes, I have.
A: (she / work) Has she been working hard this term?
B: (✘) No, she hasn't.

1 I'm tired. I (run) ..... around all day.
2 Paul and Sally (not / go out) ..... together for a while. They've had a fight.
3 A: (you / use) ..... my perfume? There isn't much left.
B: (✘) .....
4 The floor is filthy! Who (walk) ..... around the house in muddy shoes?
5 She (not / sleep) ..... well recently. She's worried about her exams.
6 Dan (get up) ..... at six every morning this week to go for a run.
7 How long (we / swim) ..... in this pool? Isn't it time to get out?
8 We (not / wait) ..... for them for very long. Let's wait another five minutes.
9 I (expect) ..... a call from her all day. I hope she's OK.
10 A: (you / wear) ..... my jacket? It smells of cigarettes.
B: (✔) ..... Sorry!
11 My brothers (help) ..... my parents in their shop this afternoon.
12 Somebody (write) ..... with my pen. Who was it?
13 Why (you / cry) ..... Susy? What are you upset about?
14 I (not / cry) ..... actually. I've got a cold and my eyes are sore.

• Present perfect continuous with *for* and *since*

REMEMBER

for

We use *for* + a period of time:

I've been reading this for three hours / for three days / for three weeks.

We do not use *for* with time phrases containing the word *all*, e.g. *all morning, all day, all week, al month, all year.* For example: *I've been thinking about you all day.*

since

We use *since* + the start of the period:

I've been reading this since 9 o'clock / since Monday / since January 12th.

27 Write answers using the present perfect continuous and *for* or *since* whe necessary.

Example A: Why are you tired? (run / two hours)
B: Because I've been running for two hours.

1 A: Why are her eyes red? (cry / all morning)
B: Because .....

2 A: Why isn't he hungry? (eat / chocolates / all day)
B: Because .....

3 A: Can she speak Italian? (study / it / the last five years)
B: Yes, ...

4 A: Do you know this area? (live / here / months)
B: Yes, ...

5 A: Danny looks tired. (not / sleep well / weeks)
B: I know. He .....

6 A: I haven't seen Alice all day. Where is she? (talk / phone / breakfast)
B: In her room. .....

7 A: Aren't you and Lewis living at home? (live with our cousin / December
B: No, ...

8 A: Has Ali passed his driving test? (take lessons / March)
B: Not yet. But .....

9 A: Where have they been? (stay at Nina's cottage / the past two weeks)
B: They .....

10 A: Why are you so dirty? (paint the kitchen / 7 o'clock this morning)
B: I .....

• Present perfect continuous and past simple

28 Write the verbs in the correct tense: past simple or present perfect continuous.

Tony: Judy, I'm sorry I'm so late. How long (you / wait) have you been waiting for me?

Judy: About forty minutes. I (arrive) arrived at four. We (agree) ..... (1) to meet at four, didn't we?

Tony: Yes, but ...

Judy: I (stand) ..... (2) around here for forty minutes. Look at me. I'm soaking wet. It (rain) ..... (3) since I got here.

Tony: I'm really sorry. Let's go into this café and have a drink. You see, Judy, I (not / leave) ..... (4) the office until four fifteen.

Judy: Why not?

Tony: At four o'clock Mr Santoni (come) ..... (5) into my office and (give) ..... (6) me three letters to type. I (manage) ..... (7) to type all three of them in fifteen minutes and then I (run) ..... (8) down the stairs and (stop) ..... (9) the first taxi I saw.

Judy: Why (it / take) ..... (10) you so long to get here?

Tony: The traffic was bad.

Judy: You should get a bike. You (have) ..... (11) one once, didn't you?

Tony: Yes, a long time ago. How long (you / get) .... (12) around town on a bike?

Judy: About six months. I (buy) ..... (13) my bike in July. Anyway, tell me about your job, Tony. How long (you / work) ..... (14) for Mr Santoni?

Tony: About a year. I (start) ..... (15) working for him last November. And I (regret) ..... (16) it ever since! I (not / enjoy) ..... (17) the job at all.

Judy: Can't you find another job?

Tony: I (look) ..... (18) for one for two months, but so far, no luck!

• Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous: questions and answers

29 Write questions and answers with *How many?* and *How long?*

Example pages / he / type / ? / eight; an hour

A: How many pages has he typed?
B: He's typed eight.
A: How long has he been typing?
B: He's been typing for an hour.

1 newspapers / he / sell / ? / ninety; all day

A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....

2 rooms / they / clean / ? / twelve; five hours

A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....

3 exams / she / mark / ? / twenty-five; nine o'clock

A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....

4 metres / she / swim / ? / four hundred; twenty-five minutes

A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....

5 letters / he / write / ? / seven; three-thirty

A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....

• Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous: positive, negative and questions

30 Write the verbs in the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

Example She (look) has been looking for her glasses for an hour but she still (not / find) hasn't found them.

1 I (work) ..... on this project for a week but I still (not / finish) ..... it.
2 How long (she / learn) ..... Spanish?
3 Annie and John (never / quarrel) ..... like this before.
4 He (try) ..... to repair his bike for an hour now.
5 How many English exams (you / take) ..... so far?
6 A: What's the problem?
B: I (think) ..... about my little brother.
A: Why?
B: Well, he (act) ..... strangely recently.

31 Put the verbs in the correct tense and form: present simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

Rose: Hi, Linda. You (look) look hot and tired, what (you / do) ..... (1)?
Linda: I (play) ..... (2) tennis with Paul.
Rose: Who (he / be) ..... (3)?
Linda: He (be) ..... (4) my new boyfriend. I (go out with) ..... (5) him for a month.
Rose: (he / be) ..... (6) at this college?
Linda: Yes, (he / be) ..... (7) here for a year now.
Rose: (I / not / meet) ..... (8) him yet. Why is that?
Linda: Because he usually (get) ..... (9) to college late and (leave) ..... (10) early in the afternoon.
Rose: Why (he / do) ..... (11) that ?
Linda: Because he (live) ..... (12) a long way away and he often (have) ..... (13) problems with the buses.
Rose: I'd like to meet him sometime.

- **Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous: positiv negative and questions**

32 Match the questions and answers. Then write the answers in full, puttin the verbs in the present perfect simple or continuous.

Questions **Interview with Belle M.**

1 Is *Space Girl* your first big hit? .....b).....

2 Why aren't you going to sing in the concert at Wembley next Saturday? .....

3 Are you and Robbie going to get married? .....

4 Are you ever going to sing with Piers Lebon again? .....

5 Is it true that you and Robbie are buying a house in California? .....

6 Has your *Space Girl* album made you rich? .....

7 One last question. What's that silver stuff in your hair? .....

Answers

a) Quite. I (just / buy) a Porsche for me and a big house for my mum.

b) Yes, it is. I (not / have) any songs in the Top Ten before.

c) Probably. We (go out) together since we were both sixteen.

d) Paint, probably. I (paint) my room silver all morning.

e) The doctor says I mustn't. I (feel) very tired for the past month.

f) Yes. We (already / start) recording another album together.

g) We want to. We (look) at houses in Beverly Hills but we (not / find) the right one yet.

1 b) Yes, it is. I haven't had any songs in the Top Ten before.

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

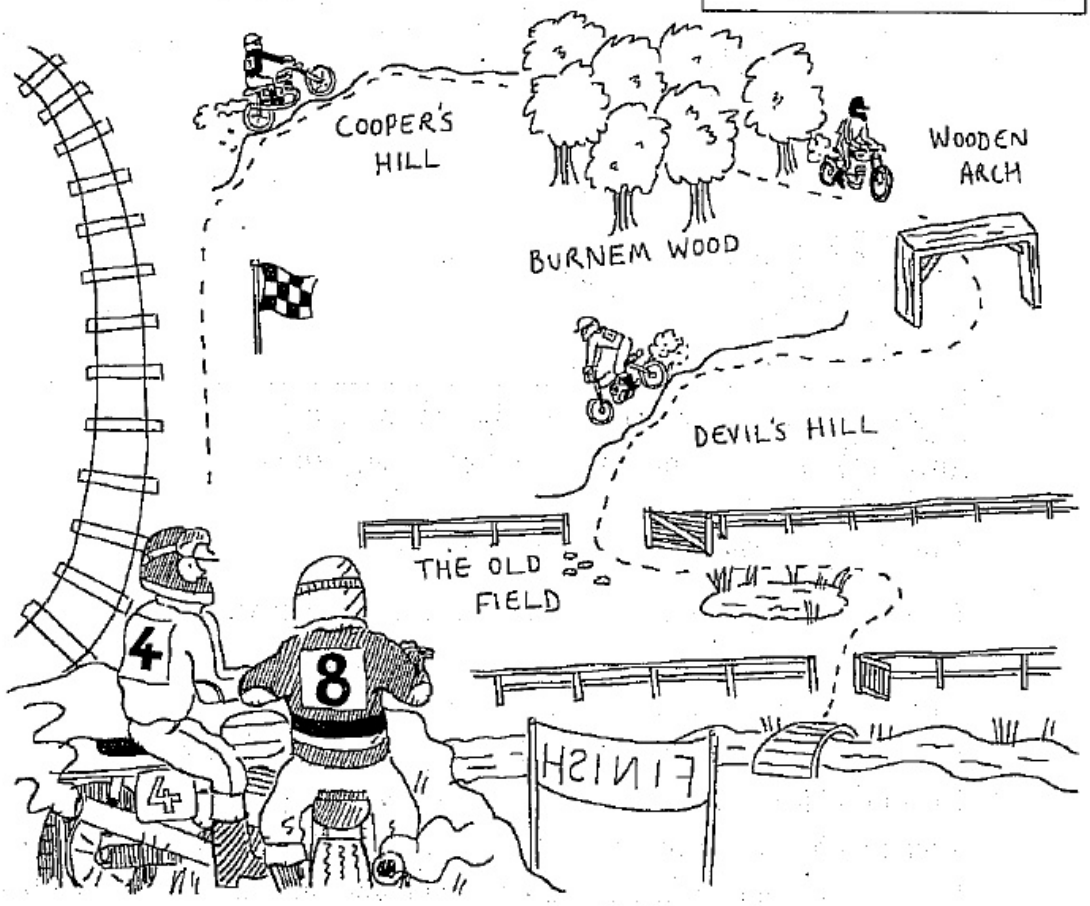
7 .....

Prepositions

- **Prepositions of motion**

33 What is Number 4 saying to Number 8? Look at the picture and choose the correct preposition for each gap.

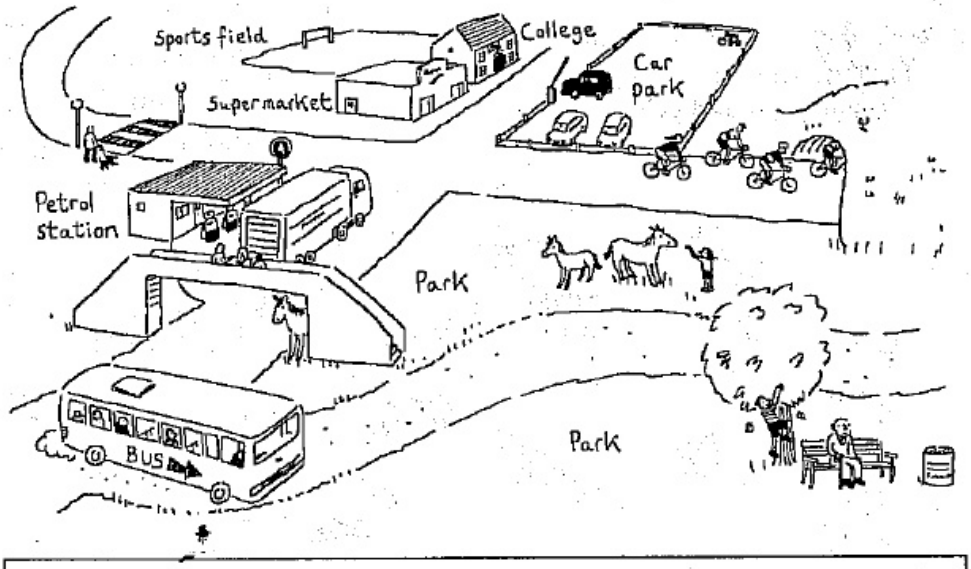
along	around	down
into	out of	over
past	through	to
under	up	



'First you ride ...along..... the railway line and ..... (1) the black and white flag. That's the fastest part. Then you turn right and go ..... (2) Cooper's Hill. After that you must go all the way ..... (3) Burnem Wood. Keep your head down as you go ..... (4) the low wooden arch. Ride carefully ..... (5) Devil's Hill. Go ..... (6) the Old Field and ride ..... (7) the pool in the middle. Make sure that you ride slowly ..... (8) the Old Field because the gate is very narrow. Finally ride ..... (9) the little wooden bridge ..... (10) the finish line.'

• Prepositions of place and motion

34 Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.



across	behind	between	in	in	in the corner	into	near		
(next to)	on	on	opposite	out of	past	through	under	up	

Example The college is next to the supermarket.

1 There is a sports field ..... the college.
2 The gate of the car park is ..... the college.
3 A car is driving ..... the car park.
4 There are two cars and a motorbike ..... the car park.
5 The motorbike is ..... of the car park.
6 A man with a dog wants to walk ..... the road.
7 There are two horses ..... the park and one ..... the bridg
8 A group of cyclists is going ..... the tunnel.
9 A little girl is standing ..... the horses in the park.
10 Some people are standing ..... the bridge.
11 A little boy is climbing ..... a tree.
12 A bus is driving ..... the park.
13 An old man is sitting ..... a bench.
14 The bench is ..... a rubbish bin and a tree.
15 A lorry is driving ..... the petrol station.

• Prepositions of time

35 Complete the phrases with *in, on* or *at* where necessary.

Examples Come and stay in July.
Let's go on Monday.
We saw him ..... yesterday.

1 They are coming ..... next week.
2 See you ..... three o'clock.
3 You weren't here ..... last Sunday.
4 We go there ..... twice a year.
5 He was born ..... 1987.
6 The film ends ..... 11.45 p.m.
7 They'll be at home ..... tomorrow.
8 We stay in New York ..... the winter.
9 You say the same thing ..... every day.
10 Where were you ..... 4th June ..... 8.30 a.m?
11 We're having a party ..... New Year's Eve.
12 Take a taxi if you're coming back late ..... night.

37 Circle the correct prepositions and write them in the gaps.

Dear Patrick

I am meeting your brother Alan (*on*) / *in* on ..... Wednesday. I haven't seen him *for / since.* ..... (1) three years. We used to be good friends *at / during* ..... (2) our time at college. But *from / since* ..... (3) your big eighteenth birthday party we haven't even spoken on the phone. What did Alan do *from / after*..... (4) college? I know he went to Japan *in / on* ..... (5) 1999. Oh, well; I suppose I can wait *to / until* ..... (6) Wednesday to find out.

Can you help me with my computer? I have to finish this report *by / until* ..... (7) the end of the month, and the computer is giving me trouble. If I use it *for / during* ..... (8) more than an hour, it goes wrong. Can you come round and look at it *until / before* ..... (9) the weekend? Phone me and we'll talk about it. But please don't phone *during / after* ..... (10) eleven o'clock as I go to bed early these days.

Yours

Rebecca

10 Phrasal verbs

- Phrasal verbs

37 Choose the correct prepositions to make phrasal verbs with the meaning given.

down	for	on	out	up	up
down	on	out	(up)	up	

Example I gave up smoking. = I stopped smoking.

1 The car broke ..... = It stopped working.
2 I always wash ..... = I always wash the dishes.
3 Please turn ..... the music. = Make it quieter.
4 Hang ..... a minute. = Wait a minute.
5 Let's look ..... the key. = Let's try to find it.
6 Look .....! = Be careful!
7 Go ..... = Continue.
8 I'll pick you ..... at 7.00 p.m. = I'll come and get you in my ca
9 I wake ..... very early. = I stop sleeping.
10 He's going ..... with Sarah. = He's Sarah's boyfriend.

38 Fill the gaps with the following phrasal verbs.

tidy up	(get up)	put on	go on	get on with
take off	switch on	look up	get out of	

Example If you don't get up now, you'll be late for school.

1 I ..... her very well, but I don't like her mother.
2 You'd better ..... something warm. Have you got a jack
3 Please ..... another light. I can't see to read this.
4 Can someone help me ..... in here? It's a mess.
5 I'm too tired. I can't ..... working tonight.
6 We'd better ..... our dirty shoes.
7 Why not ..... that new word in the back of the boo
8 You'll feel cold when you ..... the car.

Future with *may / might* and *will / won't*

- *may / might*

REMEMBER

We use *may* or *might* to talk about possible future events:

A: *What time will you be back tonight?*

B: *I'm not sure. We might be quite late.*

There is no difference in meaning between *may* and *might*.

Might is used more often than *may*.

The negatives *might not* and *may not* mean that something is uncertain.

Mightn't is the short form of *might not*.

There is no short form of *may not*.

A: *Can I borrow your shoes?*

B: *Yes, you can but they mightn't / may not fit. I've got tiny feet.*

40 Teresa is packing her bag for a camping holiday. What is she taking? Match the sentence halves then write them in full using *because ... might / might not*.

1 a thick sweater d)	a) Alex / not remember to bring one
2 a raincoat	b) I / not like Sandy's taste in music
3 some cassettes	c) I / want to read on the train
4 a good book	d) it / be very cold at night
5 my swimming things	e) it / rain a lot
6 films for my camera	f) there / be a pool in the village
7 a can opener	g) there / not be any at the shop
8 a torch	h) we / go for walks at night

1 d) I'm taking a thick sweater because it might be very cold at night.

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

11 Future with *may / might* and *will / won't*

- *will / won't*

REMEMBER

We use *will* and *will not / won't* for definite future predictions.
The short form of *will* is *'ll*. For example: *It'll take a long time.*
We cannot use *'ll* in short answers.
Will Tim be at the party? *Yes, he will.* (not ~~*Yes, he'll.*~~)

40 What will life be like in the year 2500? Match the question halves and write complete questions with *Will*. Then write answers with *I'm sure ... will* (✔) or *I'm sure ... won't* (✘).

1 men (have) d)	a) a computer? ✘
2 rich couples (pay) other people	b) all over Europe ✔
3 everyone (take)	c) and arms if they need them? ✘
4 people (record) their dreams on	d) babies instead of women? ✘
5 there (be) a cure	e) r ...s called *sleepcorders*? ✘
6 most people (live)	f) pl ... d of eating food? ✔
7 malaria (be) a serious disease	g) for ... r? ✔
8 people (be able to) grow extra legs	h) to have their babies? ✔
9 the President of the USA (be)	i) to 130? ✔

1 d) Will men have babies instead of women? I'm sure they won't.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....

- *might* and *will / won't*

41 Complete the conversations with *will*, *'ll*, *won't* or *might*. If both *'ll* and *will* are possible, use *'ll*.

A

Sally: When ..will.. my camera be ready?
Jose: It ..... (1) take very long. It ..... (2) definitely be ready by three.
Sally: How much ..... (3) it cost?
Jose: It ..... (4) probably be £30. But it ..... (5) cost a little more. I can't tell yet. I ..... (6) phone you and tell you when I know for sure, if you like.
Sally: No, don't worry. I ..... (7) be at home this afternoon so you can't phone me there. And my mobile phone is broken at the moment.
Jose: Well, the camera repair certainly ..... (8) cost more than £50.
Sally: OK. I ..... (9) bring £50 with me when I come to collect it. But I'm afraid I ..... (10) be able to come and collect it at three. I've got a meeting with a teacher at my college at exactly that time. ..... (11) it be OK if I come at four instead?
Jose: That ..... (12) be fine.
Sally: Good. Then I ..... (13) see you at four this afternoon. And I ..... (14) have £50 with me!
Jose: I hope the repair ..... (15) be as expensive as that. As I was saying, it ..... (16) only cost £30.
Sally: Oh well! I'm prepared for the worst. See you later.

B

Marina: ..... (1) Ian be at the rehearsal tomorrow?
Andrew: He ..... (2), but I don't know for sure. He's got a sore throat and a temperature today and he ..... (3) still be in bed tomorrow.
Marina: How ..... (4) we do the balcony scene without him?
Andrew: I'm afraid we ..... (5) be able to do it if he doesn't come. We ..... (6) do another scene instead.
Marina: I'm worried that we ..... (7) be ready for this play by Saturday.
Andrew: Don't worry – we ..... (8) be. I know it. Everything ..... (9) be fine by Saturday.

12 Modals

- *can* and *could*

REMEMBER

can and *could*

Can has only two tenses: *can* (present) and *could* (past):

He can speak Arabic but he can't write it.

I couldn't sleep last night.

They could see the sea from their old house, but they can't from this one.

It is also possible to use *can* with a future meaning:

Sheila can come tomorrow but Stella can't.

We can go bowling after school.

42 Complete the sentences with *can / can't, could / couldn't* and one of th verbs in the box.

play	hear	swim	(eat)	live	leave	sing	get	speak	pa

Example Jane was feeling sick yesterday. ...couldn't eat... anything all day.

1 When he lived by the sea James ..... before breakfa every day.

2 This coffee is too hot. I ..... it.

3 Maria ..... in the match on Saturday because she ha bad cold.

4 Don't worry. The meeting is over now. You ..... whe you like.

5 We ..... anything at the play yesterday because the people in front were talking so much.

6 Fish ..... out of water.

7 We saw Susie this morning but we were in a hurry so we .... to her.

8 There is nowhere to park in the street so you ..... i our yard.

9 She was a great singer. She ..... beautifully.

10 Dan ..... to work yesterday because he broke his an playing football on Saturday.

• *can, could* and *be able to*

REMEMBER

be able to

We have to use *be able to* for the other tenses of *can*.

I've got a bad knee. I haven't been able to cycle to work for two weeks now. (There is no present perfect of *can*.)

I'm not going to be able to play in the match, I'm afraid. (We have to use *be able to* after the future with *going to*.)

My father might be able to give us a lift to the airport tomorrow. (There is no infinitive of *can*.)

You should be able to finish your project by Friday.

43 Complete the sentences. Use *can* or *can't* if possible. Otherwise use the correct form of *be able to*.

Examples My grandmother broke her leg in February and she hasn't been able to go out since then.
When can you give me a driving lesson?

1 I can't help you this week but I might ..... help you next week.
2 She hasn't ..... work since her illness.
3 ..... you stand on your head?
4 He says he might ..... lend us some money next month.
5 Most animals see everything in black and white only. They ..... see colours.
6 If you want a job as a flight attendant, you have to ..... speak two or three languages.
7 I have never ..... dive. I'm scared of putting my head under water.
8 You must ..... swim before you ..... do a scuba diving course.
9 He's got a terrible memory. He ..... remember anybody's name.
10 ..... you going to ..... help me cook dinner?
11 We're looking for some people to act in the school play. You don't have to ..... sing but we prefer it if you .....
12 ..... you guess the number of sweets in this jar?

• *could* and *was / were able to*

REMEMBER

We use *could* for general ability:
I could read when I was four. (= I knew how to.)

We use *was / were able to* when we talk about a particular situation:
I had nothing to do this summer so I was able to read two long books a week. (= I managed to in this particular situation.) (not ~~*I could read two long books a week.*~~)

The negative *couldn't* is possible in general or particular situations:
I couldn't swim until I was ten.
I had a lot of work to do this summer so I couldn't read any long books.

44 Complete the sentences with *was / were able to.*

Example There wasn't any gas or electricity but we were able to cook on the fi

1 Although there was a terrible queue, in the end we ..... get tickets for the Jennifer Lopez concert.
2 ..... you ..... finish your project on time?
3 The first time I tried windsurfing, I ..... stand on the board for about three minutes.
4 The car skidded in the ice but the driver ..... avoid the other cars.
5 How many trees ..... he ..... plant this afternoon?

45 Complete the sentences with *could, couldn't* or *was / were able to.*

Examples She didn't buy the designer jacket because she couldn't really afford it
Although the box was very heavy, we were able to carry it to the car.

1 My mother is English but she was born in Japan. She ..... speak Japanese and English when she was a child.
2 They looked everywhere for the necklace but they ..... find it anywhere.
3 At first nobody wanted to help but in the end we ..... persuade them.
4 I once had a parrot which ..... speak.
It ..... say about twenty different words.
5 There was a power cut but he ..... finish reading h book by candlelight.

• *should* and *ought to*

REMEMBER

We use *should* and *ought to* to give advice or express opinions. They mean the same thing.

You've got a bad cold. You should go to bed.

You've got a bad cold. You ought to go to bed.

There's a No Parking sign so we shouldn't park here.

There's a No Parking sign so we oughtn't to park here.

In questions, *should* is more common than *ought to*.

How much money should I bring on Saturday?

46 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the correct form of the word in brackets each time.

Example It's a bad idea to stay up late the night before an exam. (should)
You shouldn't stay up late ..... the night before an exam.

1 I think this is a good place for us to put our tents up. (should)
I think we ..... our tents up here.

2 It's best if you wash those grapes before you eat them. (ought)
You ..... those grapes before you eat them.

3 It's unhealthy the way Sam smokes so much. (ought)
Sam ..... so much.

4 It's very bad the way people leave drinks cans on the beach. (should)
People ..... drinks cans on the beach.

5 Is it a good idea to invite Kim and Terry to our party? (should)
..... Kim and Terry to our party?

6 Do you think it would be better if they made public transport cheaper? (should)
Do you think they ..... public transport cheaper?

7 It's really stupid the way people light fires in these woods. (ought)
People ..... fires in these woods.

8 Where is the best place for Gina to study Economics next year? (should)
Where ..... Economics next year?

9 Do you think it would be sensible to phone to say we'll be late? (ought)
Do you think we ..... phone to say we'll be late?

10 Slow down! It's dangerous to drive so fast near a school. (ought)
Slow down! You ..... so fast near a school.

- *should* and *ought to*

47 For each situation, write one sentence with *should / shouldn't* and one with *ought to / oughtn't to* + a phrase from the box.

(buy a dishwasher)	leave it to the last minute
change my clothes	show so much violence on TV
do something about it	sit so close to the screen
get to the airport by ten	

Example
'I've been washing dishes for over an ho
'Mum should buy a dishwasher.'
'Mum ought to buy a dishwasher.'

1 'His flight is at eleven thirty.'
'He .....
'He .....

2 'The pollution in this town is terrible.'
'The government .....
'The government .....

3 'I feel scared after watching that film.'
'They really .....
'They really .....

4 'I've got sore eyes.'
'You know you .....
'You know you .....

5 'We don't have to hand in our project for a month.'
'Yes, but we .....
'Yes, but we .....

6 'The Roberts will be here for dinner in half an hour.'
'Do you think I .....
.....?'
'Do you think I .....
.....?'

• *must* and *have (got) to*

REMEMBER

must and *have (got) to*

Must and *have (got) to* are very close in meaning:

You must sign the visitors' book. *You have (got) to sign the visitors' book.*

We can use *must* to talk about the speaker's strong personal feelings::

He's very nice. You must meet him. (= I want you to meet him.)

When we talk about obligations that come from other people, we use *have (got) to*:

I can't come out now because I have (got) to finish my homework.

We use *have to* (without *got*) to talk about routines:

They have to do sport three times a week at Rosa's school.

If you are not sure whether to use *have to*, *have got to* or *must*, use *have to*.

There is no past tense of *must*. We use *had to*:

At primary school, we had to wear a uniform.

There is no infinitive of *must*. We use *have to*:

I might have to sleep on the floor. We've got lots of guests at home.

48 Complete these sentences with *must* or the correct form of *have to*. If two answers are possible, write them both.

Examples Listen everybody. You must / have to work a lot harder.
We had to get up at five yesterday morning to catch the train.

1 You ..... answer all the questions on the sheet.
2 She ..... leave early because she didn't feel well.
3 I always ..... do the washing up on Friday because my sister does it on Saturday.
4 He ..... sleep at the airport because the plane was late.
5 Dave, in this game you ..... pick up three more cards.
6 I ..... go to bed now. I'm exhausted.
7 Judy might ..... leave the school if her parents move to America.
8 Sue stayed at home yesterday because she ..... look after her grandmother.
9 Naomi ..... take her exam again. She got a very bad mark.
10 Tom usually ..... to wait an hour for his bus in the evening.
11 We ..... be ready by three thirty.
12 If you lose my camera, you'll ..... buy me a new one.

• *have to*: questions

REMEMBER

The present simple and past simple question forms of *have to* are *do / does / did ... have to:*
When do we have to hand in our essays?
When did we have to hand in our essays?

The present simple question form of *have got to* is *have / has ... got to:*
When have we got to hand in our essays?
There is no past simple question form of *have got to.*
When did we have to hand in our essays? (not ~~*When had we got to hand in our essays?*~~)

49 Complete the questions with the correct form of *have to* and a suitable main verb.

Example

A: Do I have to wash this sweater by hand?
B: Yes, you do.
A: What temperature does the water have to be?
B: Thirty degrees centigrade.

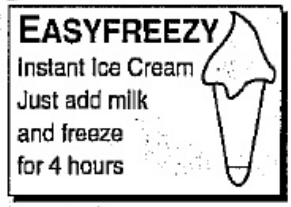
1

A: ..... to park here
B: No, you don't have to pay if you're shopping at the supermarket.

2

A: How long ..... it .....
B: It has to cook for two hours.
A: How hot ..... the oven .....?
B: One hundred and fifty degrees.

3

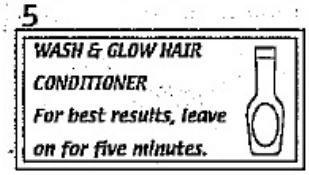


A: How long ..... in the freezer?
B: Four hours.

4

A: How old ..... to see this film?
B: You have to be at least eighteen.

5



A: How long ..... this conditioner on my hair?
B: Five minutes.

• *mustn't, don't have to*

REMEMBER

mustn't

We use *mustn't* to say that we don't want someone to do something or when something is forbidden:

We mustn't make a noise. My brother is still asleep.

You must not chew gum in class. It is forbidden.

don't have to

We use the negative of *have to (don't / doesn't / didn't have to)* when something is not necessary:

We don't have to go to the cinema if you don't want to.

I didn't have to walk to work today. Cathy gave me a lift.

50 Complete the information for students at a summer school with *have to, don't have to* or *mustn't.*

BELLFIELD SUMMER SCHOOL

INFORMATION FOR NEW STUDENTS

You don't have to share your room with another student but it's cheaper if you do.

1 You can bring a CD player but you ..... play loud music after 11 p.m.

2 Breakfast is in the dining room at 8 a.m. Of course, you ..... eat it but it is included in the price of your stay here.

3 All students ..... be out of their rooms by 10 a.m. for the cleaners.

4 You can have snacks and drinks in your rooms but you ..... cook.

5 If you bring guests into the building, they ..... sign the visitors' book.

6 There are sports and social activities after class every day. You ..... join in, but if you want to, you ..... sign the list by noon.

7 We will provide all the books for this course. You ..... bring any books except a good dictionary.

8 You ..... take the typing and computer courses but we think they will be very useful to all our students.

9 Classes start at 10.30 a.m. every day. Students ..... be late for any classes.

10 If you are late, you ..... go to the office and give the reason before entering the classroom.

• *mustn't, don't have to, don't need to* and *needn't*

REMEMBER

don't have to, don't need to and *needn't*

We can use *don't have to, don't need to* or *needn't* to say that something isn't necessary:

You don't have to change for dinner.

You don't need to change for dinner.

You needn't change for dinner.

51 Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't / doesn't / didn't have to.*

Examples You mustn't play football in the street. It's dangerous.
You don't have to change for dinner at Lucy's, but I'm going to.
They didn't have to walk to the station. I gave them a lift.

1 You ..... read her love letters. They're private.
2 I'm on holiday now so I ..... do any homework for a week
3 Philip ..... go to work tomorrow. He's got the day off.
4 They ..... use the ladder. It's broken.
5 I ..... wait very long for the bus. It came straight away
6 Sandra ..... go on the typing course next month. She's already an excellent typist.
7 You ..... eat or drink in the library.
8 You're so lucky! You ..... wear a uniform in your job.

52 Complete the sentences with *don't / doesn't need* or *needn't* and a verb from the box.

ask	take	help	hurry	paint	phone	wear

Examples We needn't phone them today. We're seeing them tomorrow.
He doesn't need to paint the room. It looks fine already.

1 We're not late. We .....
2 It's a beach party so you ..... to ..... anything smart.
3 I can carry it on my own. He ..... to ..... me.
4 Help yourself to anything you want in the kitchen. You..... ..... me.
5 You can borrow my bike. You..... the bu

3 Question tags and echo questions

• Question tags: positive statement, negative tag

REMEMBER

Positive statement, negative tag

We can use question tags to check information.

With positive statements, we use negative tags.

We expect the answer *Yes* when we use negative tags.

You're tired, aren't you? (Yes, I am.)

It was difficult, wasn't it? (Yes, it was.)

They were laughing, weren't they? (Yes, they were.)

He's got a new car, hasn't he? (Yes, he has.)

They live in Ankara, don't they? (Yes, they do.)

I sang well, didn't I? (Yes, you did.)

It'll be OK, won't it? (Yes, it will.)

You've seen him, haven't you? (Yes, I have.)

Note

- The question tag for *I am / I'm* is *aren't I*:
  I'm a terrible singer, aren't I? (Yes, you are.)
  The question tag for *had* (past simple) is *didn't*:
  You had blonde hair last week, didn't you?

53 Complete the questions with the correct tags.

Example You like camping, don't you?

1 You know Tony, ...
2 Sandra was at the party, ...
3 They were really angry, ...
4 We woke you up, ...
5 It's very important, ...
6 Mr and Mrs Fairfax are leaving today, ...
7 I'm taller than you, ...
8 Your parents have been to Beirut, ...
9 Kerim has found his keys, ...
10 You'll both play in the match, ...
11 She had her exam last week, ...
12 We're usually on time, ...
13 Most people had a good time, ...
14 It'll be hot today, ...
15 He looks amazing today, ...

• Question tags: negative statement, positive tag

REMEMBER

Negative statement, positive tag

With negative statements, we use positive tags and we expect the answer *No.*

I'm not a very good singer, am I? (No, you aren't.)
You aren't angry, are you? (No, I'm not.)
It wasn't a problem, was it? (No, it wasn't.)
You weren't feeling well, were you? (No, I wasn't.)
You haven't got a tin opener, have you? (No, I haven't.)
They don't know the answer, do they? (No, they don't.)
He didn't have a red motorbike, did he? (No, he didn't.)
She won't remember, will she? (No, she won't.)
You haven't seen him, have you? (No, I haven't.)

54 Complete the questions with the correct tags.

Example You don't like my new hairstyle, do you?

1 This camera doesn't work, ...
2 I'm not thinking clearly, ...
3 They haven't got any children, ...
4 The weather isn't very nice, ...
5 You don't like my new hairstyle, ...
6 She wasn't driving very fast, ...
7 Your parents aren't asleep, ...
8 Your brother hasn't got a car, ...
9 They weren't upset, ...
10 Tom and Anna didn't smile once, ...
11 You won't tell anyone, ...
12 We aren't going to Mike's party, ...
13 You haven't seen my glasses, ...
14 These jeans won't fit me, ...
15 We didn't have a very good time, ...
16 She didn't buy it, ...
17 He hasn't found his keys, ...
18 They aren't waiting for us, ...
19 She won't be annoyed, ...
20 I don't look like her, ...

• Question tags: positive and negative

55 Match the sentence halves. Write the sentences, adding question tags.

1	New York isn't the	a)	a famous American singer
2	Elvis Presley was	b)	to America
3	Alexander Bell invented	c)	capital of the United States
4	There aren't any	d)	of a snake bite
5	The sun doesn't go	e)	deserts in Britain
6	The word Mississippi has got	f)	from China
7	Potatoes don't grow	g)	the telephone
8	Fish haven't got	h)	ears
9	The Beatles were	i)	on trees
10	Spiders aren't	j)	from Liverpool
11	Carmen is	k)	vitamin C
12	Lemons contain	l)	four Ss and two Ps
13	Cleopatra died	m)	round the Earth
14	The Romans didn't go	n)	insects
15	A lot of tea comes	o)	a Spanish name

1 c) New York isn't the capital of the United States, is it?
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....
11 .....
12 .....
13 .....
14 .....
15 .....

• Echo questions: positive and negative

REMEMBER

Echo questions: positive and negative

We use echo questions to show interest or surprise.

If the statement is positive, the echo question is positive:

A: *I saw Judy last week.* B: *Did you?*
A: *She was with Martin.* B: *Was she?*
A: *I'm still in love with her.* B: *Are you?*

If the statement is negative, the echo question is negative:

A: *Luckily, she didn't see me.* B: *Didn't she?*
A: *She doesn't like me at all.* B: *Doesn't she?*
A: *She won't be happy with Martin.* B: *Won't she?*

The question tag for *You aren't ....* is *Aren't I?* A: *You aren't playing in the match.* B: *Aren't I?*

56 Write the correct echo question for each statement.

a) Am I?
b) Are you?
c) Aren't I?
d) Didn't you?
e) Do I?
f) Does she?
g) Doesn't she?
h) Has he?
i) Hasn't she?
j) Have I?
k) Haven't you?
l) Is it?
m) Isn't sh
n) Will it?
o) Won't I
p) Do you

Example A: I'm always late for school. B: b) Are you?

1 A: She wants to be a doctor. B: .....
2 A: This pizza is delicious. B: .....
3 A: We haven't seen Jo for weeks. B: .....
4 A: I really like painting. B: .....
5 A: You look nice today. B: .....
6 A: Nadia hasn't phoned yet. B: .....
7 A: You won't need a jacket. B: .....
8 A: It'll be warm in the club. B: .....
9 A: My mother doesn't like tea. B: .....
10 A: Sue isn't always right. B: .....
11 A: You've got beautiful eyes. B: .....
12 A: We didn't win. B: .....
13 A: He's just left. B: .....
14 A: You're an amazing dancer. B: .....
15 A: You aren't looking happy. B: .....

Question tags and echo questions with modals

• Question tags with modals: positive statement, negative tag

REMEMBER

Positive statement, negative tag

We can use question tags with modals to check information.
With positive statements, we use negative tags.
We expect the answer *Yes* when we use negative tags.
We can start now, can't we? (Yes, we can.)
It could be a problem, couldn't it? (Yes, it could.)
It should be easy, shouldn't it? (Yes, it should.)
They must go now, mustn't they? (Yes, they must.)

57 Complete the questions with the correct tags.

Example We should practise more for the concert, shouldn't we?

1 We can get the tickets there, ...
2 We should work harder, ...
3 I must be careful, ...
4 They could win the championship, ...
5 You can see the problem, ...
6 She should stop smoking, ...
7 We must leave soon, ...
8 Tom could do this easily, ...
9 Alice can do the washing up, ...
10 The students should have a summer party, ...
11 We can buy chocolates on the way, ...
12 You should lock the door, ...
13 They must tidy their rooms, ...
14 It could be dangerous, ...
15 You can all see the board, ...
16 We must tell him, ...
17 They've got to eat more fruit, ...
18 Melina should get some advice, ...
19 He can buy coffee at the village shop, ...
20 You ought to look where you're going, ...

• Question tags with modals: negative statement, positive tag

REMEMBER
Negative statement, positive tag
With negative statements, we use positive tags.
We expect the answer *No* when we use a positive tag.
You can't repair it, can you? (No, I can't.)
They couldn't open it, could they? (No, they couldn't.)
She shouldn't wear jeans to work, should she? (No, she shouldn't.)
We mustn't make a noise, must we? (No, we mustn't.)

58 Complete the questions with the correct tags and write the answers.

Example A: We mustn't make a noise, must we?
B: No, we mustn't.

1 A: She shouldn't eat so much, ...
B: .....
2 A: They can't speak Arabic, ...
B: .....
3 A: Penguins can't fly, ...
B: .....
4 A: Your brother can't drive, ...
B: .....
5 A: We shouldn't read her letters, ...
B: .....
6 A: We mustn't forget the money, ...
B: .....
7 A: He couldn't understand the question, ...
B: .....
8 A: We mustn't be lazy, ...
B: .....
9 A: We can't go out tonight, ...
B: .....
10 A: You shouldn't spend so much on clothes, ...
B: .....

• Question tags with modals: positive and negative

59 Complete the questions with the correct tags.

Examples She should see a doctor, shouldn't she?
She mustn't go out, must she?

1 They can't afford a new sports hall, ...
2 Your friends could come round today, ...
3 Your sister should try this shop, ...
4 We mustn't tell anyone, ...
5 You couldn't buy me some stamps, ...
6 We must get there earlier tomorrow, ...
7 The students should have a day off, ...
8 Dave can't play the violin, ...
9 Your parrot can't talk, ...
10 We could go to the beach tomorrow, ...

60 Complete each sentence with a tag question. Match it to its response.

1 A: I can park here, ...can't I?..... B: .b).
2 A: We could go after supper, ... B: .....
3 A: You couldn't shut that window, ... B: .....
4 A: She should wear the blue sweater, ... B: .....
5 A: They mustn't play with their food, ... B: .....
6 A: He can't borrow the car this evening, ... B: .....
7 A: Sandra shouldn't wear so much make-up, ... B: .....
8 A: She can speak ten languages, ... B: .....

a) Certainly not. This isn't a zoo.
b) I'm not sure. It's a very small space.
c) No. We need it to take Jean to the station.
d) Possibly, but I don't want to stay out long.
e) That's what she says. But I don't believe her.
f) Of course. It's very cold in here at the moment.
g) Yes. It looks nice with her blue jeans.
h) I quite agree. She's much prettier without it.

• Echo questions with modals: *can, could, should, must*

REMEMBER

Echo questions with modals

We use echo questions to show interest or surprise.

If the statement is positive, the echo question is positive:

A: *We can take the number 33 bus.* B: *Can we?*

A: *You could borrow my bike, if you like.* B: *Could I?*

A: *She must hurry.* B: *Must she?*

If the statement is negative, the echo question is negative:

A: *He can't do it.* B: *Can't he?*

A: *They shouldn't talk to him.* B: *Shouldn't they?*

A: *We mustn't be late.* B: *Mustn't we?*

61 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Then write echo questions for each one.

Example the others / cinema / outside / w ild / the / for / we

A: We should wait for the others he cinema.

B: Should we?

1 a / if / he / scream / sees / spider / shouldn't / He

A: .....

B: .....

2 in / cats / the / Most / can / dark / see

A: .....

B: .....

3 early / have / night / She / an / should

A: .....

B: .....

4 this / without / We / cake / make / can't / eggs

A: .....

B: .....

5 you / could / if / borrow / You / my / like / car

A: .....

B: .....

6 from / He / permission / must / his / get / first / parents

A: .....

B: .....

Modal verbs: *must, can't* for deduction

Modal verbs: *must, can't* for deduction

EMEMBER
ıust and *can't* for deduction
le can use *must / can't* + the verb *be*, or another verb, to make deductions about the present:
· can't be a snake. It's got legs. It must be a kind of lizard.
he's got a big house in the centre. She must have a lot of money.
'e didn't come to school today. There must be something wrong with him.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Example I'm sure you aren't warm enough in that cotton dress. (can)
You can't be warm enough in that cotton dress.

1 Their lights are off so I'm sure they're not at home. (can)
Their lights are off so they .....

2 It has got eight legs so I'm sure it isn't a fly. (can)
It has got eight legs so it .....

3 I'm sure there is some money in the envelope under the bed. (must)
There ..... in the envelope under the bed.

4 I'm sure they aren't from Texas. They haven't got a Texan accent. (can)
They ..... They haven't got a Texan accent.

5 I'm sure they are joking. I can't lend them the car tomorrow. (must)
They ..... . I can't lend them the car tomorrow.

6 There's music coming from the house so I'm sure somebody's at home. (must)
There's music coming from the house so somebody .....

7 I'm sure he's tired after playing football all afternoon. (must)
He ..... after playing football all afternoon.

8 You aren't serious about cooking a meal for twenty people. (can)
You ..... about cooking a meal for twenty people.

9 I'm sure you're feeling tired after that long drive. (must)
You ..... after that long drive.

0 I'm sure these grapes aren't ripe. They're very hard. (can)
These grapes ..... . They're very hard.

• Modal verbs: *must, can't* for deduction

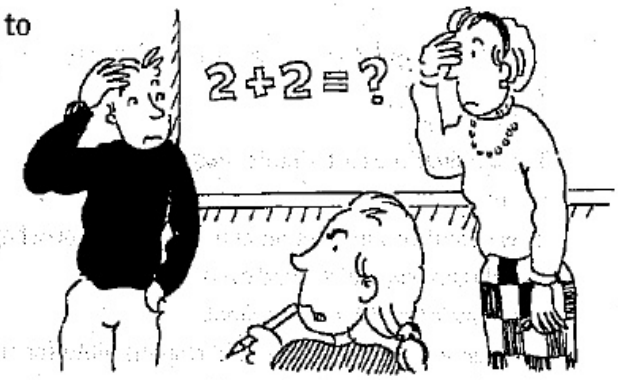
63 Complete the sentences with *must be* or *can't be*.

Example You've been travelling for eight hours. You must be tired.

1 The children have been playing basketball for two hours. They ..... thirsty.
2 The rice ..... ready yet. The water only started boiling one minute ago.
3 Come on, you ..... tired. You've only walked 500 met
4 They ..... out. Nobody's answering the phone.
5 It ..... a very good restaurant. It's always empty.
6 A: Have you asked Rachid to help you with your English?
B: You ..... joking. He failed all his exams.
7 They ..... hungry. They've just had a big lunch.
8 This ..... your jacket. It's got my name inside the coll
9 I don't feel very well. I ..... getting a cold.
10 He ..... be a very good driver. He's had four accidents already this year.
11 She ..... a very nice person. She's always saying horrib things about her best friend.
12 Anna got full marks. She ..... very hardworking.
13 A: Is that Steven over there with a friend? B: No, it ..... Steven. He's in the States at the moment.
14 I think this fish ..... bad. It doesn't smell very fresh.
15 Did you hear that noise? There ..... someone upstairs.
16 His parents ..... very rich. They spent £1,000 on his la birthday party.
17 She ..... very happy. She looks miserable and she's always crying.
18 A: Where are the photos of the party? B: They ..... at Gina's house. We left them there yesterday.
19 She ..... very good at languages. She learnt Chinese i just three months.
20 My cassette is in my bag so this one ..... mine.

• Modal verbs: *must, can't* for deduction

64 Match the responses in Box B to the questions and statements in Box A.
Complete the responses with *must be* or *can't be*.



A

1 Are you good at Maths? b).
2 Dave's gone to China. .....
3 I had to get up at four this morning to collect Tim from the airport. .....
4 This door is locked. .....
5 Let's go out to a club tonight. .....
6 It's four o'clock. .....
7 Shall we try the new café in Lime Square? .....
8 It's freezing in here. .....
9 She's got a job in a very noisy office. .....

B

a) You ..... serious. I've got hours of homework to do for tomorrow.
b) You must be joking. I can't even add 2 and 2.
c) It ..... . It was three o'clock five minutes ago!
d) The central heating ..... working.
e) There ..... another way in, round the back of the building.
f) It ..... difficult to concentrate in an office like that.
g) You ..... exhausted.
h) Why not? It ..... bad. It's always full of people.
i) That ..... right. I saw him driving down East Street this morning.

16 The passive

• The passive: present simple and past simple

REMEMBER

The passive: present simple and past simple

We use the passive when

1 we want to focus on an action, not who or what did it:

The classrooms are cleaned every day.

Music isn't taught at this school.

2 when we don't want to take responsibility for something or don't know who did something:

The window was broken last night.

The rooms weren't cleaned yesterday.

If we want to say who or what is responsible for an action, we use *by* and the agent:

These biscuits were made by a friend of mine.

The photocopier wasn't turned off by the office staff.

Who was writing invented by?

65 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the positive form o the present simple or past simple passive.

arrest	control	ask	fix	cultivate	invent	(lock)	make
give	play	serve	(write)				

Examples This book was written in 1954.
The gates are locked at midnight.

1 He ..... a list of instructions this morning.
2 The telephone ..... by Alexander Graham Bell.
3 Lunch ..... at one o'clock. Please don't be late.
4 I ..... to buy presents for all the office staff for the New Year's party.
5 The bike is working now. The brakes ..... yesterday.
6 Football ..... all over the world.
7 Olive trees ..... all around the Mediterranean.
8 The thief ..... by the police at 2.25 a.m.
9 Some of the best chocolates ..... in Belgium.
10 The temperature in this building ..... by a computer, you can't turn the heat up.

• The passive: present simple and past simple

66 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the negative form of the present simple or past simple passive.

Example Luckily, the cars were not damaged very badly in the crash.

ask	damage	take	hurt	allow	pay

1 You will only need paper and pencils in this test. You .... to use calculators.
2 Luckily the drivers ..... in the accident last night.
3 A: When do you get your money? B: I ..... until the end of the month.
4 These photos are recent. They ..... 100 years ago.
5 People only want to know about my trips to China. I ..... about my journeys in Europe.

67 Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Where necessary, add *by*.

Examples People didn't tell us. We weren't told.
Who waters the garden? Who is the garden watered by?

1 Where did they find the diamond ring?
.....
2 They don't expect me to help with the cooking.
.....
3 Do they speak French in many African countries?
.....
4 How did they discover the temples?
.....
5 People don't use this word very often nowadays.
.....
6 When do they send out the exam results?
.....
7 Who invented computers? .....
8 Who built this bridge? .....

• The passive: present perfect simple

REMEMBER

The passive: present perfect simple

We form the present perfect simple of the passive with the present perfect of the verb *to be* an the past participle.

Positive	Negative
I have been told.	*I have not been told.*
She / He has been told.	*She / He has not been told.*
Questions	**Short answers**
Have you been told?	*Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.*
Has she been told?	*Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.*

68 Put the sentences into the passive form.

Examples You've left the TV on. The TV has been left on.
You haven't put your clothes away. Your clothes haven't been put awa
Why haven't you cleaned the bath? Why hasn't the bath been cleaned

1 You've left the lights on. .....
2 You've eaten all the food. .....
3 You've emptied the fridge. .....
4 You've thrown your clothes all over the place.
.....
5 You've dropped food all over the floor.
.....
6 You've spilt coffee on my new carpet.
.....
7 You've drunk all the orange juice. .....
8 Why have you allowed the cat to sleep on my bed?
.....
9 Why have you turned the central heating up so high?
.....
10 You haven't tidied your room. .....
11 You haven't taken your books back to the library.
.....
12 You haven't watered the plants. .....

• Modals *will, should, must, can* and *could* + passive infinitive

REMEMBER

Modals *will, should, must, can* and *could* + passive infinitive

We can use the passive infinitive after modal verbs. The passive infinitive is formed with *be* + past participle.

It won't be repaired before Wednesday.
The police should be informed.
These boxes must be moved.
Our tickets couldn't be exchanged.

69 Use the modal + the passive infinitive of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

Medina Bay High School Athletics Team

1 A high level of commitment will be expected from all members of the team this year. (will / expect)
2 We ..... at the National Schools Contest on July 3rd. (must not / beat)
3 The following changes ..... (will / make)
4 From June 1st, Saturday training sessions .... at the Carl Lewis Stadium. (will / hold)
5 Training sessions at school ..... to six hours a week. (will / increase)
6 All sessions ..... by all members of the Athletics team. (must / attend)
7 Latecomers ..... from the team. (could / drop)
8 Proper athletics shorts and shirts .... at all training sessions. (must / wear)
9 Tracksuits ..... after the ten minute warm-up. (should not / wear)
10 Sports items ..... from the school shop on Saturdays. (cannot / buy)
11 Bracelets, watches and other jewellery .... at any training sessions. (should not / wear)
12 Maria Mantova ..... Captain. (will / make)

- **Modals *will, should, must, can* and *could* + passive infinitive**

REMEMBER
When will my bike be fixed?
Can the boxes be moved tomorrow?

70 Write the tourists' questions to the tour company. Put all the questions the passive form.

Example Who will choose the hotels?
Who will the hotels be chosen by?

1 Who will cook the food during the wildlife tour?
.....

2 Can someone meet us at Nairobi airport?
.....

3 How could we contact our family in an emergency?
.....

4 Which game parks will they take us to?
.....

5 Can we find all kinds of medicine in Kenya?
.....

6 Should we leave our heavy luggage in the hotel in Nairobi?
.....

7 Can we use mobile phones on the bus?
.....

8 Must we carry passports at all times?
.....

9 Should we leave valuables and money at the hotel reception?
.....

10 Why won't somebody show us around Nairobi?
.....

11 Must we pay all our bills separately?
.....

12 Will somebody drive us to the airport at the end of our trip?
.....

Mixed practice: active and passive

- Active and passive: present simple, past simple, present perfect simple

71 Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple, past simple or present perfect simple, active or passive.

Dear Antonio,
I'm having a good time here in Oxford. I (meet) was met *at the station by Mrs Brenchley when I (arrive)* arrived *last week. Since then I (take)* ..... *(1) all around the town and my Italian friend Laura (show)* ..... *(2) me some of the beautiful old colleges. Life with the Brenchley family is very pleasant and enjoyable. I (do)* ..... *(3) light housework every morning and in the afternoon Mr Brenchley (drive)* ..... *(4) me to my English class. I (sometimes / ask)* ..... *(5) to do some babysitting in the evening. That's quite fun because the children (teach)* ..... *(6) me lots of English. I (pay)* ..... *(7) quite well and of course, I (not / have to)* ..... *(8) pay for my room or food. I (not / hear)* ..... *(9) from Mark for three weeks. Is he OK? (his motorbike / repair)* ..... *(10) yet? (he / find)* ..... *(11) a holiday job yet? I (just / give)* ..... *(12) my money for this week so I'm going out to spend it now! Please write soon.*

Love from
Claudia

• Active and passive: mixed tenses

72 Complete the sentences with the active or passive form of the verbs in brackets. Choose the correct tense each time. For future tenses, use *will*.

Examples Edison invented (invent) the electric light bulb.
The Topkapi Palace is visited (visit) by thousands of tourists every year.

1 The painters ..... (already / paint) the house.

2 We ..... (not / finish) the housework yet. We ..... (already / wash) the dishes but clothes ..... (not / iron) yet and the windows are still dirty.

3 The letters ..... (already / type) but we ..... (wait) for Mr Simon to sign them.

4 More cars ..... (make) in Turkey now th ever before.

5 Most of the oranges in this country ..... (grow) in the region nearest to the coast.

6 My uncle's car ..... (steal) two weeks ag and it ..... (not / find) yet.

7 You can post your letters and buy stamps in the post office but envelope ..... (not / sell) there.

8 I ..... (find) all the reports on my desk when I ..... (arrive) this morning. They ..... (send) out as soon as I have read them.

9 Plants will not grow properly if they ..... (not / water) regularly.

10 The swimming pool ..... (repair) next month.

11 He ..... (work) since morning but he ..... (not / finish) the project yet.

12 Spain ..... (visit) by hundreds of thousar of tourists every year.

• Active and passive: mixed tenses

73 Complete the sentences with the active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

A

The earliest paper, papyrus, was used (use) in ancient Egypt. It (make) ..... (1) from water reeds. The first true paper (produce) ..... (2) in China in around 105 A.D. from pulped fishing nets and rags. Today paper (obtain) ..... (3) by processing wood. Mostly, pine trees, fir trees, birches and poplars (use) ..... (4). Every year, paper (manufacture) ..... (5) in huge quantities and of course millions of trees have to (cut down) ..... (6). These trees then must (replace) ..... (7) by new young trees. Of course, paper can (recycle) ..... (8): a ton of recycled paper generally (save) ..... (9) the life of eight trees.

B

In New York, a policeman (shoot) ..... (1) and critically wounded as he was sitting in his car yesterday. Two men, who were members of a terrorist organisation, (approach) ..... (2) the police car on a motorcycle just after 5 p.m. One of the men got off the motorcycle and (run) ..... (3) towards the police car, which was parked outside a bank. The terrorist then (shoot) ..... (4) the police officer three times, before getting back on the motorcycle. The two terrorists then quickly (ride) ..... (5) away in the rush-hour traffic. The 28-year-old policeman (take) ..... (6) to hospital by people working in the bank. Doctors said he was lucky to be alive.

C

A 13-year-old-girl has been away from school for over a month because she (give) ..... (1) a smokers' cough by the underage smokers on the school bus. Jenny was one of the best athletes in her school until she (force) ..... (2) to breathe in cigarette fumes while travelling to and from school. Jenny, who (live) ..... (3) more than 25 kilometres away from school, told this newspaper, 'The school bus is the only way I can get to school. I really (hate) ..... (4) cigarette smoke and would never smoke, but the school bus is always full of smoke. Now I have this terrible cough and really bad headaches. I (not / allow) ..... (5) to travel on the bus in case all the smoke (make) ..... (6) my cough even worse.'

18 Negative questions

• Negative questions: showing surprise

REMEMBER

Negative questions: showing surprise

We can use negative questions to show surprise:

Haven't you had your supper yet? It's 11 p.m.

Sometimes the speaker doesn't expect an answer:

Isn't it cold today!

Note

- Note the meaning of the answers to negative questions:

  Didn't you enjoy the concert?

  Yes. (= Yes, I did enjoy it.)

  No. (= No, I didn't enjoy it.)

74 Answer each statement with a negative question.

Example

A: I won't see you again until Monday.

B: Why not? (you / not / come / to Cindy's party tonight / ?)

Why not? Aren't you coming to Cindy's party tonight?

1 A: This little cat always comes into our house.

B: Why? (it / not / belong / to anyone / ?) .....

.....

2 A: Don't ever eat at that restaurant!

B: Why not? (it / not / be / good / ?) .....

.....

3 A: I lent Sylvie £30.

B: Why? (she / not / have / any money of her own / ?) .....

.....

4 A: I'm not going to Kate's barbecue on Sunday.

B: Why not? (you / not / make / friends with her again yet / ?) .....

.....

5 A: You have to turn left here.

B: Why? (I / not / can / drive down Redford Street / ?) .....

.....

• Negative questions: expecting agreement

REMEMBER

Negative questions: expecting agreement

We can also use negative questions when we expect the other person to agree with us:

A: *Haven't we met before?* B: *Yes, I think we have.*

Isn't this a wonderful museum! (=This is a wonderful museum, isn't it?)

75 Use the prompts to write negative questions for the answers given.

Example we (meet) at Sandra's last party?
A: Didn't we meet at Sandra's last party?
B: Yes, I think we did.

1 you (be) wearing a bright pink jacket?
A: .....
B: You're absolutely right. I was.

2 the view from this balcony (be) amazing?
A: .....
B: It certainly is.

3 the two girls on the sofa (be) Kasia's cousins?
A: .....
B: That's right. They are her cousins.

4 they (look) like Kasia?
A: .....
B: Yes, they do.

5 Kasia (dance) well?
A: .....
B: Yes. Like a professional.

6 your brother (be) in a pop group called Roxy?
A: .....
B: Yes, he was. That was a long time ago. He works in a bank now.

7 you (be) upset if Kasia goes to live in New York?
A: .....
B: Yes, I will be a bit. But I can always go and visit her there.

8 it (get) crowded in here?
A: .....
B: Yes, it has. It's suddenly got very crowded.

• Negative questions: correcting politely

REMEMBER

Negative questions: correcting politely

We can also use negative questions to correct someone politely:

A: *Egypt is in Asia.* B: *Isn't it in Africa?*

Note

• Some negative questions start with *Why.* They are used to criticise or show surprise: *Why don't you ever put your clothes away?*

76 Correct the statements with negative questions. Use the words in the bo

Antarctic	eight	English	February	Liverpool	Neil Armstrong
green	snake	thirty-one	Washington D.C.		(Thomas Edison)

Example Alexander Bell invented the electric light bulb.
Didn't Thomas Edison invent the electric light bulb?

1 Valentine's Day is on January 14th. .....
2 Spiders have got six legs. .....
3 You mix blue and yellow to get purple.
.....
4 The Beatles were from Brighton. .....
5 Cleopatra killed herself with a scorpion.
.....
6 Penguins live in the Arctic Circle. .....
7 New York is the capital of the USA. .....
8 Buzz Aldrin was the first person to walk on the moon.
.....
9 Manchester United are a Scottish football team.
.....
10 March has thirty days. .....

77 Mrs Gray is criticising her son. Match the sentence halves.

1	[b)] Why can't you	a) combed your hair today?
2	[ ] Why don't you keep	(b) get up earlier?)
3	[ ] Why aren't you more	c) helpful in the house?
4	[ ] Why wasn't your last	d) school report better?
5	[ ] Why haven't you	e) your room tidy?

Articles

• The indefinite article: *a / an*

REMEMBER

The indefinite article: *a / an*

We use *a* or *an*

1 with countable nouns to indicate one of them:
She's got two sisters and a brother.

2 with professions:
He is a journalist.
She is a dentist.
BUT: *I need to go to the dentist.* (There is only one dentist that I go to.)

3 when we talk about cost or speed or how often something happens:
It costs £2.20 a kilo. (= for one kilo)
She drove at 140 kph. (= in one hour)
He works nine hours a day. (= in one day)
He cleans it once a week. (= in one week)

4 with some numbers to mean *one*:
a hundred, a thousand

78 An indefinite article is missing at least once in every line. Write *a / an* in the correct places.

Example Our last house had a big garden with a swimming pool and apple trees.

1 My mother has new job. She is assistant in supermarket in Barcelona.
2 There are thousand metres in kilometre.
3 He's so dirty. He only washes his hair once month.
4 I've got problem. I need to find bank where I can change money.
5 They cycled hundred and fifty kilometres in three days.
6 They say fruit is good for you. Have apple or orange.
7 Can I have cup of coffee, please, and glass of water?
8 We need to take lighter or matches on this trip.
9 You have lovely face, beautiful eyes and fantastic hair.
0 You are driving at hundred and fifty kilometres hour. Please slow down!
1 Where did you have lunch? Did you go to restaurant?
2 These carrots are fifty pence kilo.
3 When you were on holiday did you stay at nice hotel?
4 How much does he get paid week?
5 The speed limit in towns is fifty kilometres hour.

• The definite article: *the*

REMEMBER

We use *the*:

1a when we talk about a known object:
I must go to the bank. (The speaker and listener both know which bank it is.)
BUT: *Is there a bank near here?* (The speaker doesn't know anything about the bank.)

1b when we talk about particular things or people:
The music in that film was awful.
BUT: *I love classical music.* (= in general)

1c when only one object exists:
The earth, the sun, the moon, the sky, the sea, the ground, the country.
BUT We say *space*: *The rocket is travelling through space.*
Turn on the light. (There is only one in the room.)

2 when a word is used a second time:
I bought a newspaper and a magazine but I left the magazine in the shop.

3a with plural names of people and places:
the Walkers (= the Walker family), *the United States, the L... lands, the Alps, the Andes*
BUT: *Rebecca Walker, Africa, Japan, Cyprus, Mount Everest*

3b with some nationality adjectives to mean the people of that country:
The French, the Chinese, the Spanish, the Italians, the Germans, the Turks, the Scots

4 with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, deserts and regions:
the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Nile, the Sahara, the north of Spain
BUT: *Lake Ontario, northern Spain*

5 with the names of public buildings:
the post office, the Rex (Cinema), the Scala (Opera House), the Museum of Modern Art
BUT: *Waterloo Station, Windsor Castle, Heathrow Airport, London Zoo.*

6 in the following time phrases:
in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

7 with superlatives:
She's the kindest person I've ever met.

8 with musical instruments:
I play the guitar.

9 before *same (the same)*:
Your jacket is the same colour as mine. These two mirrors are the same.

10 with *radio (the radio)*:
I heard it on the radio.
BUT: *I saw it on television.*

• The definite article: *the*

79 Write in *a / an* or *the*.

Example
We stayed at a very nice hotel. It was the most expensive hotel in the town.

1 Do you play ..... flute? Yes, I've just bought ..... new flute.
2 There was ..... white bird outside. ..... bird had ..... big green leaf in its beak.
3 Turn off ..... light. I want to look at ..... moon through ..... window.
4 I want to leave ..... note for ..... owner of this car. Have you got ..... pencil?
5 There's been ..... accident in ..... town centre. I heard it on ..... radio.
6 Can you pass me ..... milk? ..... coffee is very strong today.
7 ..... car is ..... same as ..... automobile.
8 ..... Americans use ..... word 'automobile' more than ..... British.
9 It was ..... beautiful evening and she decided to go for ..... walk in ..... nearest park.
10 We listened to ..... interesting programme on ..... radio yesterday.
11 He is ..... excellent teacher. In fact, he's ..... best teacher I know.
12 He went to ..... post office in ..... afternoon.
13 In ..... morning we went to ..... café in ..... centre of ..... city.
14 She was driving at ..... hundred miles ..... hour when ..... police stopped her.
15 A: What is ..... difference between supper and dinner?
B: There isn't ..... difference.
16 I'd like to be ..... actor or ..... pop star when I leave school.
17 Did you like ..... actor who played Biba in ..... play last night?
18 ..... Nile is ..... longest river in ..... world.
19 She already plays ..... piano really well. Now she's just bought ..... violin and is learning to play that, too.
20 They've just bought ..... house in ..... south of Spain.
21 ..... lot of people think ..... French are ..... best cooks in Europe.
22 They went to ..... Himalayas and climbed to ..... top of Mount Everest.

• Zero article

REMEMBER

We use no article:

1 with uncountable nouns:
I don't take sugar in my tea.

2 with countable nouns in the plural:
Doctors have to work very hard.

3 with abstract nouns:
life, beauty, love, work
Love makes the world go round.

4 with languages and school subjects:
Do you speak French?
I'm no good at history. I prefer geography.

5 with materials:
Silver is cheaper than gold.

6 with the words *school, prison, hospital, university, college, church* when we aren't thinking abo
a particular one:
He's going to university after he leaves school.

7 with the names of most streets, squares and parks:
Oxford Street, Broadway, Madison Avenue, Times Square, Hyde Park

8 with many two-word names of places:
Victoria Station, Cambridge University, Kennedy Airport, Brooklyn Zoo

9 with the names of most shops and companies:
Let's go to Harrods / McDonald's / Barclays Bank.

10 with the words *work, bed* and *home*:
I'm going to work.

11 with the names of meals:
breakfast, lunch, tea, supper, dinner
What did you have for lunch?

12 before *most*:
I like most vegetables.
BUT: *She is the most interesting person I've ever met.*

13 Before a noun + a number:
Platform 12, Room 23, page 180, size 37

14 with the word *television*:
She watches television every day.

• Zero article

80 Write in *a / an* or *the* only where necessary.

Example A: Do you speak German?
B: No, I've forgotten all the German I learnt at school.

1 She takes milk in coffee but not in tea.

2 We missed train because Dave stopped to buy newspaper.

3 Do you think that most people who live in country know about plants and animals?

4 After I leave school, I want to work for year, then go to university and study Medicine.

5 A: Shall I bring you breakfast in bed?
B: Yes, please. And could you turn television on?

6 When he was walking to work, he saw strange man with long hair and big black hat.

7 One of most expensive metals in world is gold, which is found in ground.

8 I'm not very good at science but I enjoy languages, especially French and German.

9 Which is more important: love or money?

10 A: Did you watch television yesterday?
B: No, I went shopping at Woolworths.

11 For homework, can you do Exercise 6 on page 85, please?

12 Most trains to Gatwick Airport leave from Platform 11.

13 A: Where is Room 34? B: It's on fourth floor.

14 We had dinner at Wok City. It's Chinese restaurant. I had noodles and chicken.

15 Dogs need exercise and that's why I'm taking dog for walk in Hyde Park.

• Mixed practice: articles

81 Complete each sentence with a word from the box and *the* if necessary.

(bed)	capital	love	cinema	dinner	moon
platform	Platform 7	Question 4	sea	size 40	

Example They were very tired and went straight to bed.

1 We're going out tonight after .....
2 Which film are you going to see at ..... tonight?
3 ..... is a planet.
4 They love summer holidays by .....
5 I couldn't do ..... in the exam.
6 The 11.33 train to Oxford will leave from .....
7 Oh dear! I've left my suitcase on .....
8 Can I try these shoes in .....?
9 ..... of Argentina is Buenos Aires.
10 ..... is more important than money.

82 Circle the correct form in each sentence.

Examples
I don't like (*jazz*) / *the jazz*.
My friends live in (*a small village*) / *the small village* in Cornwall.

1 *The astronauts / Astronauts* are people who travel through *the space / space*.
2 What makes *the people / people* nervous?
3 *The spiders / Spiders* are *the most unpopular / most unpopular* animals in *the world / world*.
4 Why did you kill *the friendly spider / a friendly spider* that lives in *the bat / a bath* upstairs?
5 You should eat *the fruit / fruit* every day.
6 Look at *the fruit / fruit* on those trees.
7 I couldn't park *the car / a car* because *the space / space* was too small.
8 *The most people / Most people* think that *the pollution / pollution* is *a serious / serious* problem.

Causative *have*

• Causative *have*: present tense

REMEMBER

Causative *have*: present tense

We use causative *have* when we arrange for someone else to do something for us:

I never have my hair cut at the hairdresser's. I always cut it myself.

We use causative *have* with a past participle:

I always have my sweaters dry-cleaned. I never wash them.

Note

- We can replace *have* by *get* in more informal speech:
  I need to get my eyes tested.

83 Match the prompts then write pairs of sentences with *get* and *have*, like the sentences in the example.

1 We / repair / our car	a) change the lock
2 Tony / repair / his bike	b) fit a new volume control
3 You / repair / your camera	c) fix the heater and the radio
4 They / repair / their front door	d) replace one lens
5 We / repair / our TV	e) fix the torn collar
6 You / repair / your glasses	f) replace the front wheel
7 She / repair / her computer	g) sew on a new strap
8 He / repair / his jeans	h) replace the broken zip
9 Katie / repair / her coat	i) fix the flash
10 I / repair / my bag	j) replace the hard disk

1 c) We need to get our car repaired. We need to have the heater and the radio fixed.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....

- Causative *have:* present tense, imperative, infinitive, gerund

84 Complete the advertisements with the correct form – *have, to have* or *having* – and the past participle of one of the verbs in the box.

clean	cut	mend	(pierce)	shorten	lengthen	wash

Example

GOLDRUSH JEWELLERS
Earrings for men and women.
Come and have *your ears* pierced *here. It's quick, clean and painless.*

1

ACE ELEKTRIX
Thousands of people ..... their TVs and videos ..... by us every year.

2

THE HOUSEDOCTORS
Do you need ..... your carpets, curtains, sofas and armchairs ..... ? We can help you. Dirty marks from tea, coffee, food and pets will disappear. We've got a special chemical for every job. No water, no mess! Call us for an appointment now.

3

AHEM, AHEM
Are your clothes too long? Then you need ..... them ..... by us. If your trousers and skirts are too short, come to us ..... them .....

4

CLIPPERS
You'll love ..... your hai ..... by us. We ALWAYS get the style right.

5

SPLASH
Don't get yourself dirty and wet. ..... your car ..... by professionals. You'll love the perfect, shiny finish.

• Causative *have*: questions and answers

REMEMBER

Causative *have*: questions and answers

When are you going to have your photos developed?

Why haven't you had the car repaired yet?

85 Write questions and answers, with the present simple, present continuous, present perfect or past simple of *have*.

Example A: (she / repair / her camera) yet?
A: Has she had her camera repaired yet?
B: No, (she / repair / it) tomorrow.
B: No, she's having it repaired tomorrow.

1 A: (Penny / fix / her computer) yesterday?
A: .....
B: No, she didn't.

2 A: (he / cut / his hair) last week?
A: .....
B: No, he didn't. He (cut / it) tomorrow.
B: .....

3 A: How often (you / usually / test / your eyes / ?)
A: .....
B: (I / usually / test / them) every six months.
B: .....

4 A: (they / ever / clean / their carpets / ?)
A: .....
B: Yes, (they / sometimes / clean / them) in the summer.
B: .....

5 A: Why aren't you wearing your blue dress?
B: Because I (not / dry-clean / it) yet.
B: .....

6 A: What (they / do) to the house at the moment?
A: .....
B: Right now (they / build / a new bathroom)
B: .....

21 Conditionals

• First conditional

REMEMBER

First conditional

We form conditional sentences with *if* or *unless*. In first conditional sentences the verb in the *if*/*unless* clause is in the present simple tense.

In the main clause, we can use the future simple tense (*will*), the present continuous with future reference, *going to*, *can*, *might* or an imperative.

86 Match each *if* clause to a main clause and write the sentences in full.

1 If you (not / work) harder	a) he (not / be able) to afford a big motorbike
2 If I (go) past that new cake shop	b) I (go) for a ride by the river
3 If Steve (not / sell) his car first	c) I (help) him with his French
4 If Carly (lend) me her bike	d) I might go to the cinema with her
5 If we (turn on) the radio now	e) please tell them I'm out
6 If anyone (call)	f) I (buy) an apple pie
7 If Judy (come) round	g) the cat (eat) it
8 If the weather (not / improve)	h) we (get) the latest news
9 If you (leave) that food on the table	i) we (not / be able) to play tennis
10 If Dave (help) me with my Maths homework	j) you (not / pass) your exams

1 j) If you don't work harder, you won't pass your exams.

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

10 .....

• First conditional with *going to*, present continuous, imperatives

87 Write sentences in the first conditional using the tenses given.

going to

Example I (get) angry / she (not / turn) her CD player down.
I'm going to get angry if she doesn't turn her CD player down.

1 What (you / do) / it (rain) on the night of the barbecue?

.....

2 Where (they / live) / they (sell) their house?

.....

3 I (not / talk) to her ever again / she (not / apologise)

.....

4 he (say) that one more time / I (scream)

.....

Present continuous

Example He (leaving) for China tomorrow / he (get) a visa
He's leaving for China tomorrow if he gets a visa.

5 we (walk) to work tomorrow / it (be) sunny?

.....

6 we (finish) our work by twelve, we (play) tennis this afternoon

.....

7 my watch (stop) again / I (take) it back to the shop.

.....

8 Franco (get) here by nine, we (all catch) the nine-thirty bus to Izmir.

.....

Imperative

Example you know the answer, please (not / shout) it out
If you know the answer, please don't shout it out.

9 (not / worry) / we (come) back quite late

.....

10 she (tell) you anything about me and Mick, (not / believe) a word!

.....

11 (not / ask) me for help / you (not / understand) your Chemistry homework

.....

• Second conditional

REMEMBER

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about unreal or unlikely situations, or to give advice. In the *if* clause of a second conditional sentence, we use *if* + past simple. In the main clause we use *'d, would(n't)* or *could(n't).*

Note

- *If I were you* is more common than *If I was you.*

88 Write sentences in the second conditional, adding commas where necessary.

Example If I (be) you / I (not dive) off that rock.
If I were you, I wouldn't dive off that rock.

1 (she / not / mind) / if we (borrow) this tape for a day.

.....

2 If I (be) you / I (not / go) out with him.

.....

3 What (you / do) / if you (win) £1 million in the lottery?

.....

4 Where (you / go) on holiday / if you (can) choose any place in the world

.....

5 If he (have) a bike / he (can) save money on his bus fare.

.....

6 She (look) nicer / if she (cut) her hair.

.....

7 If he (be) the richest man in the world / he still (not / lend) you any money.

.....

8 You (not / feel) sick / if you (not / eat) so fast.

.....

9 I (not / ask) to borrow money from you / if I (not / know) you so well.

.....

10 Who (you / like) to meet / if you (can) choose any famous person in the world?

.....

- Second conditional

89 Write the quiz questions. Then circle an answer and write it in full.

ARE YOU A LION OR A MOUSE? WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN THESE SITUATIONS?

1 You're swimming and you come face to face with a shark.
2 Someone with a knife asks you for money.
3 You find a huge snake in the kitchen cupboard.
4 You see a child in trouble in rough sea.
5 You break your mother's computer.
6 Your expensive new sports shoes fall apart.
7 The head teacher asks you to give a speech.

1 What you do if you were swimming and you came face to face with a shark?
a) Scream and get ready to die
b) Punch it on the nose
c) Swim away fast
I'd swim away fast.

2 .....
.....
.....
a) Faint
b) Give him the money
c) Take the knife and run away
.....

3 .....
.....
.....
a) Take it outside
b) Take a photo of it
c) Shut the cupboard quickly
.....

4 .....
.....
.....
a) Swim out to the child and rescue him / her
b) Find someone else to rescue him / her
c) Stand by the water and scream
.....

5 .....
.....
.....
a) Spend a few days at a friend's house
b) Tell your mother two days later
c) Immediately tell your mother the truth
.....

6 .....
.....
.....
a) Ask for your money back
b) Ask the shop assistant to mend them
c) Try to mend them yourself
.....

7 .....
.....
.....
a) Refuse
b) Agree to do it in a week's time
c) Agree immediately
.....

Lion: 1b, 2c, 3a, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7c.
Mouse: 1a, 2a, 3c, 4c, 5a, 6c, 7a.

22 Past perfect simple

• Past perfect simple

REMEMBER

Past perfect simple

We form the past perfect simple with *had* + the past participle.

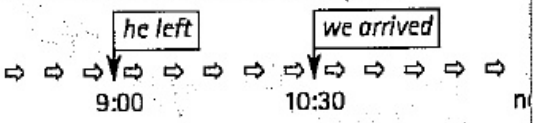
Positive	Negative
I had started (I'd started)	*I had not finished (I hadn't finished)*
She / He had started (She'd / He'd started)	*She / He had not finished (She / He hadn't finish*

Questions	Short answers
Had I left?	*Yes, you had. / No, you hadn't.*
Had she / he left?	*Yes, she / he had. / No, she / he hadn't.*

We use the past perfect simple tense to describe the first of two events in the past:

When we arrived at the party, he had left.

(= He left first, then we arrived at the party.)



Note

- The past perfect simple of *have* is *had had / 'd had*:
  We'd had an argument just before they arrived.

90 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the past perfect simple, positive or negative.

(finish)	play	eat	forget	receive	shut	reserve	see	fly

Example They did the washing up when everyone had finished eating.

1 They couldn't get a room because they ..... on
2 The cake wasn't cooked because I ..... to turn the oven
3 I didn't recognise him because I ..... him for a
4 He read the letter which he ..... that morning.
5 He was nervous on the plane because he ..... befo
6 She won the match although she ..... tennis for ye
7 It was easy for the thieves to get in because she .....
the window on the ground floor.
8 There wasn't any food in the fridge because my brother .....
it all.

• Past perfect simple: positive and negative

91 Read about the situations and write sentences in the past perfect simple.

Example The parrot was dead and there were feathers in the cat's mouth.
(The cat / kill / the parrot) The cat had killed the parrot.

1 The plant was brown. (She / not / water / it for two weeks)

.....

2 Martina didn't want to go out in the rain. (She / just / wash / her hair)

.....

3 We arrived at college late. (Luckily, the lesson / not / start)

.....

4 I asked Anna to help me with my Maths. (I / miss / the last three lessons)

.....

5 She couldn't do the homework. (She / not / listen / in class)

.....

6 The plates were in bits on the floor. (John / drop / them by accident)

.....

7 The ground was very dry. (It / not / rain / for months)

.....

8 My plate was empty. The dog looked very happy. (It / eat / my lunch)

.....

9 There was glass everywhere. (Someone / throw / a stone / at the window)

.....

10 She felt tired all day. (She / not / be able / to sleep the night before)

.....

11 There was paint all over the floor. (He / knock / over the paintpot)

.....

12 He failed his driving test. (He / not / learn / the highway code)

.....

13 She got her pilot's licence. (She / spend / 250 hours flying)

.....

14 The teacher was annoyed. (Chloe / not / do / her homework)

.....

22 Past perfect simple

- **Past perfect simple: positive, negative and questions**

REMEMBER

Past perfect forms of *go*

There are two past perfect forms of *go*: *had gone* and *had been*.

We use *had been* when the person had made a visit and come back:

Andrea had three heavy plastic bags in her hands. She had been to the supermarket.

We use *had gone* when the person had gone and not returned:

I went to Josie's house but she wasn't there. She had gone to the cinema.

92 Put the verbs in the correct form of the past perfect.

A

Kate: When I got back from school today, I found my mother climbing through the bedroom window.

Anna: (she / lose) Had she lost her keys?

Kate: Yes, she had. She (leave) ..... (1) them somewhere at the airport.

Anna: At the airport?

Kate: Yes, she had to collect my sister, Linda, from the airport this morning.

Anna: Where (Linda / go) ..... (2)?

Kate: She (be) ..... (3) on holiday in India.

Anna: Wow! How long (she / spend) ..... (4) there?

Kate: Two months. It wasn't her first visit. She (go) .... (5) there before.

Anna: Did she get you anything nice in India?

Kate: Yes, she did. A lovely scarf. Come and I'll show you.

B

Zoe: I went back to Ditchling last weekend.

Ben: When (you / last / go) ..... (1) there?

Zoe: Twelve years ago!

Ben: (it / change) ..... (2) a lot?

Zoe: Yes, it had. They (knock) ..... (3) down my parents' old house and they (build) ..... (4) a supermarket instead. It was horrible!

• Past perfect simple with *after, before, as soon as, when*

REMEMBER

Past perfect simple and past simple

We can use the past perfect simple and the past simple in the same sentence with *after, before, as soon as* and *when*. We use the past perfect simple for the event which happened first and the past simple for the event which happened second.

As soon as we'd done our last exam, we all went out to a club.

93 In each sentence put one verb in the past simple and one in the past perfect.

Example After I (buy) my ticket, I (get) on the train to Stansted.
After I'd bought my ticket, I got on the train to Stansted.

1 As soon as I (sit) down, the ticket inspector (ask) to see my ticket. .....

.....

2 When I (show) him my ticket, I (get) out my book. .....

.....

3 Before I (read) one page, my mobile phone (ring). .....

.....

4 I (just / finish) talking on the mobile when an annoying child (spill) lemonade all over my knee. .....

.....

5 After I (clean) up the mess, the same child (drop) a piece of chocolate cake on my book. .....

.....

6 When I (get) all the cake off my book, I (decide) to move to another seat.

.....

7 I (just / move) to a nice quiet seat when the inspector (come) round again.

.....

8 After he (look at) my ticket, he (tell) me to move back to my old seat. .....

.....

9 When he (hear) my story about the annoying child, he (say) it was OK for me to stay in my new seat. .....

.....

10 As soon as I (pick up) my book again, the train (arrive) at Stansted.

.....

23 Time clauses with future meaning

• Time clauses with *when, as soon as, before, after, until*

REMEMBER

Sequence of tenses

We use the present simple in time clauses to talk about the future.

future simple / *going to*	time marker	present simple
I'll phone you	*when*	*she arrives.*
I'm going to phone you	*as soon as*	
	before	
	after	(not ~~*I'll phone you when she will arrive.*~~)

until is similar:

future simple / *going to*	time marker	present simple
We'll wait	*until*	*you arrive.*
We're going to wait		
We won't go out		
We aren't going to go out		(not ~~*wait until you will arrive.*~~)

94 Put the verbs into the future simple or present simple.

Example I (phone) you when I (get back) from Paris.
I'll phone you when I get back from Paris.

1 He (not / buy) it until you (give) him the money.

.....

2 When Dad (find out) about this, there (be) trouble.

.....

3 I (turn) the gas off as soon as the water (boil).

.....

4 Before she (cut) the cake, (you / take) a photo of it?

.....

5 What (you / do) after you (finish) your exams?

.....

6 What (he / do) when he (get) to New York?

.....

7 Why (she / not / wait) until Misha (bring) the car?

.....

8 (you / write) to me as soon as he (send) you the photos?

.....

• Time clauses with *when, as soon as, before, after, until*

95 Match the clauses and write full sentences with one verb in the present simple and one verb in the future with *will*. Add commas where necessary.

1 I (give) you your homework as soon as	a) everyone (go out).
2 As soon as we (finish) our exams	b) everyone (stop) talking.
3 Before you (throw away) that letter	c) he (pass) his driving test?
4 I (be able) to talk to you in private when	d) I (read) it one last time.
5 (he / be able) to give us a lift every day after	e) I (die) of cold?
6 After she (leave) school	f) she (probably / go) to university in the States.
7 We (not / buy) any more fruit until	g) I (take) you all on holiday to the Caribbean.
8 When Jenny (come) into the room	h) we (all / jump) up and sing Happy Birthday.
9 (you / close) the window before	i) we (finish) all the oranges.
10 When I (win) the lottery	j) we (all go) clubbing.

1 b) I'll give you your homework as soon as everyone stops talking.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
.....
5 .....
.....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
.....
9 .....
10 .....

24 Joining sentences

• *after* and *before* + present participle

REMEMBER

after and *before* + present participle

In time clauses with *after* and *before*, we can use the present participle if the subject of both clauses is the same:

I talked to Mona. Then I changed my mind.
After talking to Mona, I changed my mind.

First she did the washing up. Then she went out.
Before going out, she did the washing up.

96 Put the verbs in the past simple. Then join the pairs of sentences with *after* + present participle.

Example I (leave) left school. I (get) got a job.
After leaving school I got a job.

1 I (save) ..... up some money. I (pay) ..... for driving lesso
.....

2 I (take) ..... thirty lessons. I (go) ..... for my driving tes
.....

3 I (pass) ..... my test first time. I (buy) ..... a car.
.....

4 I (drive) ..... to work every day for a year. I (get) .....
fed up with the traffic. .....
.....

5 I (put) ..... an advert in the paper. I (sell) ..... my ca
.....

6 I (sell) ..... my car. I (buy) ..... a motorbike.
.....

7 I (fall off) ..... the bike several times. I (give) ..... it
my mum. .....
.....

8 I (buy) ..... a horse. I (give) ..... up all other forms
transport! .....
.....

- *after* and *before*

97 Write *Before* or *After* in the first gap in each sentence. Then fill in the verbs in the correct forms.

Example Before (go) going to bed, I (lock) locked the door.

1 ..... (play) ..... football for hours, they (feel) ..... hungry and tired.

2 ..... (go) ..... to bed, I (clean) ..... my teeth and (wash) ..... my face.

3 ..... (start) ..... work in the kitchen, the cook always (wash) ..... his hands.

4 ..... (park) ..... the car, I (turn) ..... the engine off and (get) ..... out.

5 ..... (enter) ..... the interview room, I (comb) ..... my hair.

98 Match the sentence halves then write full sentences with *should / shouldn't* and *after / before* + present participle.

1 Bring the keys to reception	a) after you drive through water.
2 Do not overtake other cars	b) after you heat the chocolate.
3 Turn off the engine	c) before you leave the hotel.
4 Take one tablet	d) before you check in the mirror.
5 Do not look at the answers	e) after you finish your meal.
6 Add sugar and cream	f) before you finish the exercise.
7 Clear the table	g) before you go to bed.
8 Always test your brakes	h) before you help yourself to petrol.

1 c) You should bring the keys to reception before leaving the hotel.

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

• *so* and *because*

REMEMBER

We can join two sentences with the conjunction *so* to show the result:
It was very cold. I shut the window
It was very cold so I shut the window.

We can join two sentences with the conjunction *because* to show the reason:
I shut the window because it was very cold.
Because it was very cold, I shut the window.

We can also show the reason with the phrase: *That's why.* It must be at the beginning of a sentence.
It was very cold. That's why I shut the window.

99 Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*.

Example The weather was horrible so we stayed inside.

1 I had to walk to school ..... my bike was broken.
2 I couldn't get any money ..... all the banks were closed.
3 He didn't use enough sugar in the dessert ..... it tasted horribl
4 She didn't want to go to school ..... she pretended to be ill.
5 The food wasn't very nice ..... there wasn't enough salt in it.
6 It was very dark in the room ..... I turned on the lights.

100 Rewrite the pairs of sentences using *because* or *That's why*.

Example I didn't go on holiday. I didn't have any money. (That's why)
I didn't have any money. That's why I didn't go on holiday.

1 I didn't go to the party. I didn't feel well. (That's why)
.....
2 We couldn't get tickets. We didn't go to the concert. (because)
.....
3 The postman couldn't get into the building. The door was locked. (That
why) .....
4 There was bad fog. The plane didn't take off. (That's why)
.....
5 The police stopped them. They were driving very fast. (because)
.....

too much, too many and *not enough*

• *too much* and *too many*

REMEMBER
We use *too much* with uncountable nouns and *too many* with plural countable nouns:
There was too much violence in that film.
There were too many violent scenes.

101 In each sentence write the verb in the correct form in the first gap and *too much* or *too many* in the second gap.

Example Valerie ate nearly a kilo of ice cream last night and she felt very sick.
She ate (eat) too much ice cream.

1 There are 60 students in the class so we don't get much attention from the teacher. There ..... (be) ..... students in the class.
2 There were fifty sandwiches and five big cakes but only seven people at the picnic. There ..... (be) ..... food for seven people.
3 Jack works from seven in the morning until eleven at night even at the weekends. He really ..... (do) ..... work.
4 She packed six skirts for a weekend in the country. She only wore one skirt. She ..... (take) ..... skirts with her.
5 I always write letters on the computer because it's quicker. In my opinion, it ..... (take) ..... time to write letters by hand.
6 I couldn't decide which shirt to buy. There ..... (be) .... colours to choose from.

102 Complete the sentences with *too much* or *too many*.

I've just come to live in London but I don't like it very much because there is too much noise. There is also ..... (1) traffic and .... (2) pollution. There are ..... (3) people everywhere and ..... (4) shops, and there's ..... (5) rain. I'm thinking of going back to my village in Sicily. But there are .... (6) tourists there and ..... (7) people on the beaches in the summer. Ah well, there's always ..... (8) of something! I guess I'll never be satisfied.

• *too much, too many* and *not enough*

REMEMBER

not enough

We can use *not enough* with uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns.

There wasn't enough food at the party so I came home hungry.

He didn't answer the last question because he didn't have enough time.

There weren't enough seats so I had to stand.

103 Write the verbs in the correct form. Complete the sentences with *enoug* + the correct noun from the box.

copies	bedrooms	(money)	good music	space	teeth	time

Example I couldn't go to the cinema because I (have) didn't have enough money.

1 He didn't finish the exam because he (have) .....

2 The party was bad because there (be) .....

3 I hit the car in front when I was parking because there (be) .....

.....

4 We're moving house because this one (have) .....

5 The baby can't eat real food yet because he (have) .....

6 He couldn't give everyone a photo because he (have) .....

.....

104 Selim saw the doctor about his health problems. Use *too much, too many* and *not enough* to write what the doctor said.

Examples (get) fresh air You aren't getting enough fresh air.

(do) work You're doing too much work.

1 (eat) fresh fruit and vegetables .....

2 (drink) coffee .....

3 (eat) cakes and sweet things .....

4 (take) exercise .....

5 (get) sleep .....

6 (spend) time relaxing .....

7 (spend) time in your office .....

8 (eat) oil and fat .....

Third conditional

• Third conditional

REMEMBER

Third conditional

We use the third conditional to talk about unreal situations in the past.

If + past perfect tense,	would have, 'd have, might have or could have + past participle
If I'd been on that plane,	*I'd have died in the crash.*
If he hadn't slowed down,	*he could have hit the little girl.*
If you'd crashed their new car,	*what would your parents have said?*

= But I wasn't on the plane so I didn't die in the crash.
= But he did slow down so he didn't hit the little girl.
= But you didn't crash it so they didn't say anything.

105 Put the verbs in the correct form to make sentences in the third conditional with *would / wouldn't have*.

Example If I (be) more careful / this (not / happen)
If I'd been more careful, this wouldn't have happened.

1 If you (ask) me, I (lend) you some money.

.....

2 What (she / do) if we (take) her car without asking?

.....

3 If I (know) you were in hospital, I (bring) you some flowers.

.....

4 She (not / marry) him if she (know) about his past.

.....

5 (you / dance) with him if he (ask) you?

.....

6 They (go) to the party if they (be able) to find a babysitter.

.....

7 I (not / eat) at that restaurant if I (know) about the dirty kitchen.

.....

8 She (not / meet) Darek if she (not / go) to Poland.

.....

• Third conditional

106 Match the sentence halves. Then write sentences in the third conditiona

1 He (not / miss) the train	a) if I (know) about the watersnakes
2 I (be) sick	b) if I (eat) any more.
3 I (not / swim) there	c) we (not / get) lost.
4 Do you think he (enjoy) the party	d) if he (not / get up) so late.
5 If we (buy) a good map	e) if he (have) better eyesight.
6 My father (be) a pilot	f) if he (come)?

1 d) He wouldn't have missed the train if he hadn't got up so late.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

107 Complete the second sentence in the third conditional so that it means the same as the first sentence.

Example He didn't wear gloves so his hands got cold.
If he'd worn gloves his hands wouldn't have got cold. or
His hands wouldn't have got cold if he'd worn gloves.

1 We had our mobile phone so we were able to call the police.
If we hadn't .....
2 She left the cinema because the film was boring.
She wouldn't .....
3 She didn't set her clock so she missed the train.
If she had .....
4 He didn't get better because he didn't take the medicine.
If he had .....
5 You drove too fast and that's why we crashed.
If you hadn't .....

• Third conditional

108 Put the verbs in the correct form to make sentences in the third conditional.

Lucy: That evening at the gym changed my life forever.

Kate: What do you mean?

Lucy: Well, I got back from the gym really late. I was very tired and I forgot to set my clock. I needed to get up early to go to an interview at Sussex University. I wanted a place there to study French and Spanish.

Kate: So?

Lucy: Well, if I (not / be) hadn't been so tired, I (not / forget) wouldn't have forgotten to set my alarm. And if I (set) ..... (1) my alarm I (wake up) ..... (2) at six in the morning, as planned. Instead, I woke up at seven-thirty. If I (wake up) ..... (3) at six, I (not / miss) ..... (4) the eight o'clock train to Brighton. Instead I had to get the nine o'clock train. If I (not / travel) ..... (5) on the nine o'clock train, I (not / meet) ..... (6) Ricardo.

Kate: Yes?

Lucy: Well, don't you see? If I (not / marry) ..... (7) Ricardo, I (not go) ..... (8) to live in Argentina. If I (not / move) ..... (9) to Argentina, I (not / get) ..... (10) a job on Argentinian TV. If I (not / become) ..... (11) a presenter on TV, the film director Miguel Almirez (not / notice) ..... (12) me. If Almirez (not / notice) ..... (13) me, I (never / become) ..... (14) a professional actress. If I (not / become) ..... (15) an actress, I probably (become) ..... (16) a translator or a teacher. So you see, exercise is very important. Go to the gym. It could change your life forever!

Kate: Well, erm ... yes. I suppose you're right.

• First, second and third conditional

109 Match the sentence halves then write the sentences in full.

1 If it rains tomorrow,	a) I wouldn't buy that dress.
2 If I were you,	b) if you won £1,000?
3 If she hadn't jumped back,	c) if he'd seen us reading his lette
4 You shouldn't eat sweets	d) if you want good teeth.
5 It would have been awful	e) the car would have hit her.
6 What would you buy first	f) we won't go to the beach.

1 f). If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the beach.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

110 Use the prompts to complete the sentences using the correct conditionals.

Example Which famous person would you like to meet (if you / can choose anyo in the world?) if you could choose anyone in the world?

1 If I were you, (I / phone / him tonight)
.....

2 What would you have done if (our car / break down at the top of that mountain?)
.....

3 If you promise not to repeat it, (I / tell you a really interesting secret)
.....

4 If you hadn't rescued me in the boat, (I / probably / drown)
.....

5 I won't help Shona with her homework if (she / not / lend me her bike)
.....

6 What would you do if (you / find a wallet containing £100?)
.....

7 *I wish / If only* + past perfect

- *I wish* + past perfect

REMEMBER

I wish + past perfect

We use *I wish* + past perfect to express regret about the past:

I wish I'd learnt more vocabulary before the test. (=Then I wouldn't have failed.)

I wish I hadn't gone to bed so late before my exam. (=Then I wouldn't have failed.)

I wish you'd told me about your problems. (= Then I could have helped you.)

I wish you hadn't torn my silk shirt. (= Then I could have worn it.)

111 Read Marina's reasons for her team losing a basketball game. Write sentences with *I wish* + past perfect.

WHY WE LOST THE GAME AGAINST BRIGHTON COLLEGE

1 *We changed our captain just two weeks before the game.*
2 *Our star player, Nina, has given up basketball.*
3 *We didn't train hard enough in the week before the game.*
4 *We had a big party the night before the game.*
5 *Sandy injured her knee and was unable to play.*
6 *Tara didn't pass me the ball.*
7 *Nadia fell over during the game.*
8 *We didn't bring our first-aid things with us.*
9 *I broke my glasses during the game.*
10 *I didn't remember to bring a spare pair of glasses.*
11 *Carol didn't listen to the referee.*

1 I wish we hadn't changed our captain just two weeks before the game.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....
11 .....

• *If only* + past perfect

REMEMBER

If only + past perfect

We use *If only* + past perfect to express regret about the past. It means the same as *I wish* + pa perfect.

If only I'd learnt more vocabulary before the test. (=Then I wouldn't have failed.)

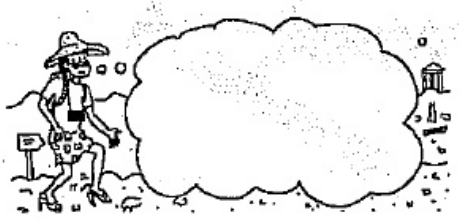
If only I hadn't gone to bed so late before my exam. (=Then I wouldn't have failed.)

112 What are these people thinking or saying? Write sentences with *If onl* or *I wish* + past perfect.

Example

If only / not steal the money

1 I wish / not come

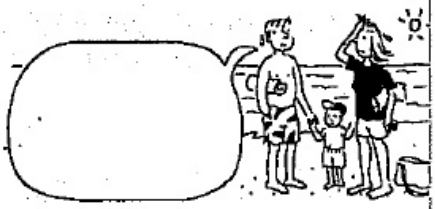


2 I wish / not wear these shoes

3 If only / slow down at the corner

4 If only / stay with the group

5 If only / bring my mobile ph



6 I wish / remember the beach umbrella

7 I wish / never give him my nu

• *I wish / If only* + past perfect

113 Jason didn't enjoy his camping holiday. Look at his notes about the holiday and write sentences with *I wish* or *If only* + past perfect.

MY CAMPING HOLIDAY DISASTER

1 I went with Julie and Nick. They were really boring.
2 Why didn't I invite Cathy and Mike instead? They would have been more fun.
3 We went in May.
4 Why didn't we go in August instead? The weather would have been better.
5 It rained every day.
6 The sea was so cold.
7 We weren't able to swim.
8 Why didn't we take our car? It was awful cycling everywhere in the rain.
9 Why didn't we go to the South of France instead of Cornwall? The sea would have been a lot warmer.
10 Why did Nick go climbing and twist his ankle?
11 Why didn't I take lots of good books to read?
12 I ate in that horrible fish restaurant.

1 I wish I hadn't gone with Julie and Nick. They were really boring.
2 If only I'd invited Cathy and Mike instead. They would have been more fun.
3 I wish .....
4 If only ..... . The weather would have been better.
5 I wish .....
6 If only .....
7 I wish .....
8 If only ..... . It was awful cycling everywhere in the rain.
9 I wish .....
The sea would have been a lot warmer.
10 If only .....
11 I wish ..... . There was nothing to do when it rained.
12 If only ..... . I was ill for three days.

28 *used to*

• *used to:* positive, negative and questions

REMEMBER

With *used to* we can talk about things which were true in the past but which are not true nov

Positive

I used to have really long hair (but I've had it cut).

My sister used to live in Rome (but she doesn't now).

Negative

She didn't use to wear glasses (but she does now).

He didn't use to read very much (but he does now).

Questions

Did you use to fight with your brother?

Didn't there use to be a café here?

Short answers

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Yes, there did. / No, there didn't.

114 Jale got a new job in Istanbul last year a[illegible]r life changed. Write pairs of sentences using *She didn't* [illegible]nd *She used to.*

Now she	Before she
1 lives in a flat in Istanbul	lived with her parents in Bursa
2 drives everywhere	walked to work
3 eats out every night	ate at home with her parents
4 spends a lot of money on clothes	made her own clothes
5 goes to the gym at the weekend	went to the cinema at the weeke
6 has fifteen friends	had two good friends
7 takes expensive holidays abroad	took all her holidays in Turkey
8 goes to bed late most nights	went to bed by ten every night

1 She didn't use to live in a flat in Istanbul. She used to live with her parents in B

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

• *used to:* positive, negative and questions

115 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

Miguel: Grandpa, I need your help. For homework, I have to interview an old person and learn about life in the past.

Grandfather: OK. What would you like to know?

M: You like watching television a lot. (you / have) Did you use to have ... a television when you were a child?

G: Oh, no. We never had enough money to buy one. There (not / be) ..... (1) so many televisions then, and they were very expensive. Only really rich people (have) ..... (2) them.

M: So what (you / do) ..... (3) in the evenings? How did you relax and have fun?

G: Well, my father (play) ..... (4) the drums and we (sing and dance) ..... (5). People really (talk) ..... (6) in those days.

M: I know there were no supermarkets then. Where (you / buy) .... (7) your food?

G: There was a small shop in the village and my father (grow) .... (8) fruit and vegetables in our garden.

M: Really! You (play) ..... (9) football, didn't you?

G: Yes. I think it's the only thing that never changes. Boys have always liked playing football.

M: And what about school? What were your teachers like?

G: There (not / be) ..... (10) so many schools when I was a child and country children had to travel a long way to the nearest school. Teachers (not / be) ..... (11) so friendly then. We had to do as we were told.

M: (girls / go) ..... (12) to school in those days?

G: Of course they did, silly! You know your grandmother was in my class. I (sit) ..... (13) behind her and pull her hair!

- *used to:* positive, negative and questions

116 Complete the sentences with the positive, negative or question form *used to*.

Example Kerem (play) used to play football when he was at school, but now never takes any exercise.

1 Do you remember me? I (work) ..... in the same office as your mother.
2 (you / eat) ..... a lot of sweets when you a kid?
3 My grandfather (be) ..... a secondary scho teacher.
4 She (travel) ..... very much until she got a as a tour guide.
5 My cousin (eat) ..... cheese but she does
6 When you were young, (you / put) .... in in your sister's bed?
7 People (believe) ..... that the world was fl
8 There (be) ..... any pollution here but nov beach is covered in oil and rubbish.
9 My mother (have) ..... a lot of free time before she started working.
10 (David / have) ..... short hair when he live Turkey?
11 I (drive) ..... much when I was in New Yo had a bike and I (cycle) ..... everywhere.
12 What (you / do) ..... in your free time wh you were a teenager, Grandma?
13 There (be) ..... an airport here so it was n and quiet with hardly any tourists.
14 Where (you / go) ..... to school before yo came here?
15 She (eat) ..... meat but now she's a vegetarian.

• *used to:* positive, negative and questions

117 Look at the chart and complete the sentences using *used to / didn't use to* and the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

The Ozan Shoe Company	Thirty years ago	Now
Number of shops	1	15 + a factory
Number of workers	10 (all men)	350 (180 men, 170 women)
Number of shoes made	100 pairs a month	500 pairs a week
Sales	100% in Turkey	25% in Turkey;75% exported

Example
(have) The company used to have one shop but now it has fifteen and a factory.

1 (be) There ..... ten workers but now .....
.....

2 (employ) The company ..... any women workers but now ..... women.

3 (make) The company ..... 100 pairs of shoes a month but now ..... a week.

4 (sell) The company ..... all its shoes in Turkey but now it only ..... of them in Turkey.

118 Write sentences with *used to / didn't use to* and the present or past simple.

Example
She (have) her hair cut at the hairdresser's but now she (cut) it herself.
She used to have her hair cut at the hairdresser's but now she cuts it herself.

1 He (not / like) fish but he (eat) a lot of it these days.
.....

2 We (have) a parrot but it (die) last year.
.....

3 There (be) a school here but they (knock) it down a few years ago.
.....

4 She (love) going out but now she never (want) to do anything.
.....

29 *so* + adjective / adverb, *such a / an* + noun

• *so, such a / an* in exclamations

REMEMBER

so + adjective / adverb, *such a / an* + noun

We can make exclamations using *so* with an adjective or adverb:

You're so good at music!

She works so hard!

With a singular noun or adjective + singular countable noun, we use *such a / an:*

He's such an idiot!

She's such an amazing cook!

With plural or uncountable nouns, we use *such*:

They're such idiots!

They're such nice people!

We had such delicious food!

119 Make exclamations with *so, such* or *such a / an*. Put the verbs in the present simple or past simple.

Examples We (have) / amazing holiday!
We had such an amazing holiday!
You (be) / good at drawing cartoons!
You are so good at drawing cartoons!

1 These (be) / expensive shoes. .....

2 We (have to) work / hard these days. .....

.....

3 The music at Thrills (be) usually / good. .....

.....

4 It (be) / beautiful day. .....

5 We (play) / badly in the last match. .....

6 You (have) / beautiful eyes. .....

7 We (have) / difficult test yesterday. .....

8 She (look) / happy and excited these days. .....

.....

9 We (go) to / amazing party on New Year's Eve. .....

.....

10 He (drive) / fast last night. .....

• *so* + adjective / adverb ... *that* , *such a / an* + noun ... *that*

REMEMBER

We can make result clauses using *so* and *such* with or without *that*:

The film was so boring (that) I fell asleep in the middle.

He walked so fast (that) I couldn't keep up with him.

It was such a boring film (that) I fell asleep in the middle.

He was such a fast walker (that) I couldn't keep up with him.

Note

- *such* can also be followed by a plural noun or an uncountable noun. In this case, there is no indefinite article (*a / an*).
  That director makes such boring films that nobody goes to see them any more.
  He was talking such rubbish that nobody listened to him.

20 Fill the blanks with *so, such a / an* or *such*.

Example It was so hot he took his shoes off.

1 It was ..... cold they lit a fire.
2 I've had ..... awful day I'm going straight to bed.
3 He talks ..... much that nobody listens.
4 The bag was ..... heavy that she had to put it down.
5 It was ..... dirty water that I didn't swim.
6 It was ..... hot we couldn't sleep.
7 I've got ..... sore feet that I can't walk.
8 It was ..... good book I couldn't put it down.
9 You are ..... musical that you could be a professional musician.
0 He is ..... bad driver nobody will go in the car with him.
1 It was ..... unusual film that I can't describe it.
2 He worked ..... hard that he got ill.
3 These are ..... difficult problems that I can't do them.
4 He ate ..... slowly that the food got cold.
5 They gave us ..... expensive presents that I felt embarrassed.
6 This food is ..... salty I can't eat it.
7 The party was ..... fun that we didn't want to leave.
8 He was talking ..... nonsense that we left the meeting.
9 He is ..... liar that I don't believe a word he says.
0 It's ..... hot today we should go swimming.

- **so + adjective / adverb ... *that*, *such a / an* + noun ... *that***

121 Write sentences in the past simple with *so ... that* or *such a /an ... that*.

Examples The film (be) boring / they (not stay) to the end.
The film was so boring that they didn't stay to the end.
We (have) cold winter / the lake (freeze) for a month.
We had such a cold winter that the lake froze for a month.

1 The boss (be) angry / he (shout) at her in public.
.....

2 My grandmother (have) big feet / she (can) never find shoes to fit her.
.....

3 Tim (be) tired / he (fall) asleep on the train.
.....

4 I (buy) enormous sandwich / I (can't) finish it.
.....

5 He (drive) slowly / someone (go) into the back of him.
.....

6 It (be) comfortable armchair / I (fall) asleep.
.....

7 He (open) the door quietly / no-one (hear) him.
.....

8 She always (wear) expensive clothes / we all (feel) jealous.
.....

9 He (dance) well / everyone (want) to dance with him.
.....

10 I (have) awful cold / I (stay) in bed.
.....

11 Our suitcases (be) heavy / we (pay) a porter to carry them.
.....

12 He (have) strange dreams / he (ask) the doctor about them.
.....

13 It (be) enormous bill / we (can't) pay it.
.....

14 She (be) cold / her lips (go) blue.
.....

Reported speech

• Reported commands and requests

REMEMBER

Reported commands and requests

When we report commands and requests we use the verbs *tell*, *ask* and *want* + an object + the infinitive.

The pronouns and possessive adjectives may need to change.

Direct speech	Reported speech
'Sit down!' he said.	*He told me to sit down.*
'Don't laugh at me, Jim,' she said.	*She told Jim not to laugh at her.*
'Could you get your book out, Sue?' he said.	*He asked Sue to get her book out.*

122 Write the teacher's commands in reported speech using the verb *tell*.

Example 'Stop talking!' The teacher told us to stop talking.

1 'Put your books away.'

.....

2 'Write your names on your test papers.'

.....

3 'Read the instructions carefully.'

.....

4 'Write the answers in pencil.'

.....

5 'Don't use pens.'

.....

6 'Stop writing at eleven o'clock.'

.....

7 'Don't look at your friends' answers.'

.....

8 'Don't talk at any time during the test.'

.....

9 'Don't leave the room without asking.'

.....

10 'Don't eat or drink in this room.'

.....

• Reported commands and requests

123 Match the requests with the sentence beginnings. Then complete each sentence with the correct reported request.

1 e) I wanted an early night so I told Zoe not to phone after ten o'clock.
2 ..... We both looked amazing so I asked .....
3 ..... I felt weak and tired so I asked .....
4 ..... I couldn't think of the answer so I asked .....
5 ..... It was an important secret so I told .....
6 ..... My parents were asleep so I didn't want .....
7 ..... The paint was still wet so I told .....
8 ..... Rex was barking so I wanted .....

a) Can you make me a cup of tea, Rita?
b) Can you repeat the question, Mr Kaye?
c) Please don't make a noise, Tony.
d) Don't repeat it to anyone, Mark.
e) Don't phone after ten o'clock, Zoe.
f) Don't touch the window, Bill.
g) Please take the dog out, Ben.
h) Please take a photo of us, Liz.

124 Write reported requests and commands using *asked* or *told*.

Example (Mr Francis / Amanda) 'Could you give me your address, please?'
Mr Francis asked Amanda to give him her address.

1 (Mrs Salter / Joe) 'Sit down.' .....
2 (Sara / Jane) 'Could you come five minutes later?'
.....
3 (Mrs Jay / Tim) 'Don't play with that knife.'
.....
4 (receptionist / Bob) 'Could you fill in the form first?'
.....
5 (Robin / waiter) 'Can you bring some more bread, please?'
.....

• Reported statements

REMEMBER

Reported statements: tense changes

There are rules for tense changes after a past reporting verb, e.g. *said* or *told*.

Direct speech		Reported speech
1 present simple	⇨	past simple
'She lives in Florida.'		*He said that she lived in Florida.*
2 present continuous	⇨	past continuous
'I'm studying medicine.'		*She told me that she was studying medicine.*
3 present perfect	⇨	past perfect
'She hasn't finished yet.'		*They said that she hadn't finished yet.*
4 past simple	⇨	past perfect
'He broke my heart.'		*She said that he had broken her heart.*
5 *will / can / may / might*	⇨	*would / could / might / might*
'I'll tell you soon.'		*You said that you'd tell me soon.*
'He can borrow it.'		*I said that he could borrow it.*
'I may be late.'		*I told you that I might be late.*
'It might not happen.'		*He said that it might not happen.*

Tell is always followed by an object:

You told me that you were going out tonight. I told John that he needed a haircut.

Note

- We can leave out the word *that*:
  You told me you were going out tonight.
  You said you were going out tonight.

125 Report what the singer Ajda Pekkan said in a recent interview.

1 *I am fifty years old.*
2 *I love art as well as music.*
3 *I have just returned from Japan.*
4 *I don't play any instruments.*
5 *I recorded my first hit song at the age of 25.*
6 *I'm giving a concert in Rumeli Hisari in August.*

1 She said that she was fifty years old.
2 She told us .....
3 She said that .....
4 She told us that .....
5 She said .....
6 She told us that .....

• Reported statements

REMEMBER

Time and place phrases

Some time and place phrases change in reported speech.

Direct speech		Reported speech
today / tonight	⇨	*that day / that night*
this morning	⇨	*that morning*
tomorrow	⇨	*the next day*
yesterday	⇨	*the day before*
last night	⇨	*the night before*
last week	⇨	*the week before*
next week	⇨	*the following week*
here	⇨	*there*
this place	⇨	*that place*

Note

- When there are two sentences in direct speech we don't repeat the reporting verb.
  She said 'I don't like chocolate. I never eat it.'
  She said that she didn't like chocolate. She never ate it.
- There is no comma after *said* in reported speech.

126 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

Example Aykut said, 'I want to go to the concert tomorrow.'
Aykut said that he wanted to go to the concert the next day.

1 Martin said, 'I don't have any money because I lost my wallet last night.'

.....

.....

2 Gill said, 'I'll see Juan again next week.'

.....

3 Sally said, 'I tried skiing last year and I hurt myself badly.'

.....

4 Mrs Carter said, 'I'm looking for a good teacher for my son.'

.....

5 Helen said, 'My sister and I want to go abroad for our summer holidays.'

.....

.....

6 Mr Smith said, 'I arrived last night and I'm already feeling better.'

.....

.....

7 James said, 'It was a wonderful party. We enjoyed ourselves a lot.'

.....

.....

• Reported questions

REMEMBER

Reported questions: tense changes

Tense changes are the same in reported questions as in reported statements.

We do not use the question form of the verb. We use *if* or *whether* for reported *yes / no* questions.

Direct question	Reported question
'What will they do?' he asked.	*He asked what they would do.*
'Are you tired?' they asked me.	*They asked me if I was tired.*
'Shall I answer the door?' she asked.	*She asked if she should answer the door.*

127 Write who asked each question. Then complete the reported questions.

my sister	the teacher	(the driver)	parents
the doctor	the dentist	the shop assistant	

Example

Shall I put your case in the back?

The driver asked Jim if he should put his case in the back.

1 Are you feeling a bit better this week?

..... asked Suzy .....

.....

2 Are you going to take the brown shoes?

..... asked Dave .....

.....

3 What time will you be back tonight?

Gina's ..... asked her .....

.....

4 Have you bought anything for Dad's birthday?

..... asked me .....

.....

5 What is your answer to Question 4?

..... asked Peter .....

.....

6 Which tooth is giving you trouble?

..... asked Mark .....

.....

• Reported questions

128 Andy is telling Carol about his meeting with the police. Write reported questions in the blanks based on the direct questions in the box.

QUESTIONS THE POLICE ASKED ANDY

Is it your motorbike? 1 When did you buy it? 2 How old are you?
3 Have you got your driving licence with you? 4 Can I see it?
5 Where are you going? 6 Where do you live?
7 Are you a student or have you got a job?
8 Where have you just come from?
9 What time did you leave his house?
10 Have you been anywhere near the After Dark Club this evening?

Andy: Sorry, I'm so late. I was stopped by the police on the way here.

Carol: Really? What did they want?

Andy: They asked me if it was my motorbike. Then they wanted to know ..... (1) I told them and they asked me ..... (2). I said eighteen and they asked ..... (3) I said yes and one of them asked ..... (4) So I showed it to them with all my other motorbike papers. Then they asked ..... (5). I told them I was coming to see you and one of them looked at me carefully and asked me ..... (6). I said Acton, West London, and then they wanted to know ..... or ..... (7) a job. They asked me ..... (8) from. I gave them Steve's address and then they wanted to know .... (9) his house. Their last question was the strangest. They asked me .... (10) this evening. I said no. And then they said, 'Sorry to trouble you, sir. We thought you were somebody else. You can go now.'

Carol: Well, I suppose you do look a bit like a criminal!

too + adjective / adverb + *to* and *(not)* + adjective / adverb + *enough to*

- *too* + adjective / adverb + *to*

REMEMBER
too + adjective / adverb + *to*
Too goes before an adjective or adverb:
This box is too heavy to move. (= We can't move it.)
She's too young to get married. (= She shouldn't get married yet.)
We got up too late to catch the 7 o'clock train. (= We couldn't catch it. We missed it.)

129 Join the two sentences using *too ... to*.

Examples I am very tired. I can't go to work.
I'm too tired to go to work.
This book is very boring. I can't finish it.
This book is too boring to finish. (not ~~This book is too boring to finish it.~~)

1 This suitcase is very heavy. I can't carry it.
.....

2 It's very windy. We can't go swimming.
.....

3 The science project is very complicated. I can't do it alone.
.....

4 The car was very small. It couldn't take six people.
.....

5 The story was very long. I didn't finish it last night.
.....

6 My hair is very short. I can't put it in a ponytail.
.....

7 Jill is very busy. She can't start a new course.
.....

8 The lorry was very high. It didn't fit under the bridge.
.....

9 The coffee is very hot. I can't drink it.
.....

10 I'm very tired. I can't walk another step.
.....

31 *too* + adjective / adverb + *to* and *(not)* + adjective / adverb + *enough to*

- ***(not)* + adjective / adverb + *enough to***

REMEMBER
(not) + adjective / adverb + *enough to*
He's not old enough to join the army. (= He can't join the army yet.)
He didn't run fast enough to catch the ball. (= He couldn't catch the ball.)
She's tall enough to be a model. (= She could be model.)

130 Join the pairs of sentences using *(not)* + adjective + *enough*.

Examples Jane's twenty. She can go out alone at night.
She's old enough to go out alone at night.
Sally's only ten. She can't go out alone at night.
She's not old enough to go out alone at night.

1 Mike isn't very clever. He can't solve that problem.
.....

2 Brian is very smart. He could get a scholarship.
.....

3 Mr Gates is very rich. He can buy anything he wants.
.....

4 He isn't very healthy. He couldn't be a sports teacher.
.....

- ***too ... to / not ... enough to***

131 Join the pairs of sentences using *too ... to* or *not ... enough to*.

Examples That horse is very slow. It can't win the race.
That horse is too slow to win the race.
My brother isn't very old. He can't join a youth club.
My brother isn't old enough to join a youth club.

1 She was very polite. She didn't complain.
.....

2 She was very embarrassed. She didn't argue about the bill.
.....

3 We didn't get home early. We couldn't watch the sunset.
.....

4 You don't speak very clearly. You wouldn't get a job on the radio.
.....

Verbs followed by the gerund / the infinitive

• Verbs followed by the gerund

REMEMBER

Some verbs are followed by a gerund, the *-ing* form of the verb:

hate	*dislike*	*admit*	*delay*
like	*enjoy*	*deny*	*give up*
love	*mind*	*suggest*	*finish*
prefer	*fancy*	*stop*	*miss*
be keen on	*feel like*	*imagine*	*keep on*
detest	*think about*	*avoid*	*practise*

We have just finished painting our room.
I'm not keen on swimming in very cold water.

The verbs *like, hate, love, prefer* can also be used with an infinitive:
I love to look at the fish and shells underwater.
I prefer to go for long, energetic swims.

We always use an infinitive after *I'd like, I'd hate, I'd love, I'd prefer:*
Would you like to go for a swim?
I'd love to ride on a dolphin's back.
I'd hate to meet a shark in the water.

132 Complete each sentence with the gerund of a verb from the box below:

have	look after	(study)	throw	tour	walk	work

Example My brother is thinking about studying medicine.

1 If I go out tonight, would you mind ..... the children?
2 Before the match, the players practised ..... the ball to each other.
3 You should avoid ..... around alone at night in certain areas.
4 Bob has finally given up ..... in the restaurant.
5 When you were in Venice, did you enjoy ..... the city by river boat?
6 When you go away, I'm going to miss ..... long conversations with you.

• Verbs followed by the infinitive

REMEMBER

Verbs followed by the infinitive

Some verbs are followed by the infinitive with *to*:

afford	*choose*	*hope*	*plan*	*refuse*
agree	*decide*	*learn*	*prepare*	*seem*
arrange	*expect*	*manage*	*promise*	*want*
apply	*forget*	*offer*	*remember*	*would like*
ask	*help*			

They forgot to lock the door.
I didn't manage to finish the project.

These verbs take an object + the infinitive with *to*:

advise	*invite*	*teach*
allow	*order*	*tell*
forbid	*remind*	*warn*

They allowed us to see round the ship.
She warned him not to stay out in the sun too long.

Note

- *make* and *let* take an object + infinitiv without *to*.

They didn't let me use the pool because I wasn't staying at the hotel.
They made us pay extra for the beach ıbrellas.

133 Complete each sentence with the infinitive of a verb from the box belo The infinitive might be with or without *to*.

work	stay	do	shut	wear	read
get	use	lend	join	come	buy

Example I can't afford to buy a new car.
She won't let me read her diary.

1 Yasar has just applied ..... the army.
2 Julia has forgotten ..... her homework again.
3 Would you like ..... to the concert with us tonight?
4 Please remind me ..... the window before we go out.
5 The employees refused ..... through the night.
6 Why did you make me ..... this ridiculous hat?
7 When are you planning ..... married?
8 She didn't agree ..... me her car.
9 Why won't you let us ..... the computer?
10 The doctor ordered him ..... in bed for a week.

• Verbs followed by the gerund / the infinitive

134 Match the sentence halves and write complete sentences.

1 In Year 7 students choose	a) camping in the rain. Are you?
2 Do you fancy	b) copying my answers.
3 He has never admitted	c) meeting at Oliver's for a drink?
4 Will you promise	d) not to tell anyone?
5 I'm not terribly keen on	e) staying in hotels to camping!
6 We definitely prefer	f) to be half-asleep.
7 She always seems	g) to study Spanish or German.

1 g) In Year 7 students choose to study Spanish or German.
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....

135 Put the verbs into the correct form: infinitive or gerund.

Example My parents don't allow me to ski (ski) because they think it's dangerous.

1 Linda and Tom decided (get) ..... divorced in the end.
2 My friends suggested (learn) ..... (ski) ..... this winter.
3 Remember (have) ..... a shower before you go into the swimming pool.
4 I have back problems, so my doctor advised me (do) ..... exercises.
5 Are you planning (go) ..... to exercise classes?
6 Please help me (move) ..... this furniture.
7 They're preparing (move) ..... house in the spring.
8 Perhaps you should think about (get) ..... a summer job.
9 My aunt stop (work) ..... at the university a month ago.
10 Jim forgot (pay) ..... the bill and now they have no electricity.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/ were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participl
forget	forgot	forgotte
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone / b
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hc	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled
split	split	split
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
strike	struck	struck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Index

Numbers refer to pages

Ability: with *could, was / were able to*, 46
a bit: intensifier, 27
Active: and passive, mixed practice, 69
Adjectives, comparative and superlative, 26;
  with *so* in exclamations, 110;
  with *too ... to*, 119;
  with *not ... enough to*, 120
Adverbs, comparative and superlative, 26;
  with so in exclamations, 110;
  with *too ... to*, 119;
  with *not ... enough to*, 120
Advice: with *should* and *ought to*, 47;
  using second conditional, 86
after: with past perfect simple, 91;
  with future time clauses, 92;
  + present participle, 94
Agreement, expecting agreement with negative questions, 73
almost: in comparisons with *as ... as*, 28
Articles: indefinite *a / an*, 75;
  definite *the*, 76;
  zero, 78;
  mixed practice, 80
as: with past continuous, 12
as ... as: to make comparisons, 26, 28
as soon as: with past perfect simple, 91;
  with future time clauses, 92
because: clauses of reason, 96
before: with past perfect simple, 91;
  with future time clauses, 92;
  + present participle, 94
by: + agent with passive tenses, 64
can: ability, with *could*, 44;
  with *could* and *be able to*, 45;
  with future meaning, 44
can't: deduction, 61
Causative have: present tense, 81
Clauses: of purpose: positive and negative, 15;
  defining and non-defining relative clauses, 18;
  time clauses with future meaning, 92;
  of result with *so*, 96;
  of reason with *because*, 96
Commands: reported, 113
Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs, 26;
  with intensifiers, 27
Conditionals: first, 84;
  second, 86;
  third, 99;
  mixed practice, 102
Continuous past: see Past continuous
Continuous present: see Present continuou
Correcting politely with negative question
could: ability, with *can*, 44;
  with *can* and *be able to*, 45;
  in second conditionals, 86
could have: with third conditional, 99
Countable nouns: with *too many*, 97;
  with *not enough*, 98;
  with *such a / an* in exclamations, 110
Decisions with *will / won't*, 23
Deduction: with *must* and *can't*, 61
Defining relative clauses, 18
Definite article *the*, 76
did, auxiliary with past simple, 10
didn't, auxilliary with past simple, 9
don't have to, 51
don't need to, 52
Echo questions: positive and negative, 56;
  with modals, 60
enough in *not enough*, 98
Exclamations: with *so* and *such a / an*, 11
for: intensifier, 27
First conditional, 84;
  with second and third in mixed practice
for: with present perfect continuous, 32
Future arrangements with present continuous, 6, 23
Future plans with present continuous, 6, 2
Future: mixed practice, 22;
  with *will / won't*, 23, 24, 42;
  with *going to*, 24;
  with present simple, 22, 24;
  with present continuous, 23, 24;
  with *may / might* and *will / won't*, 41
Gerund: after certain verbs, 121
going to for future, 24
have: causative, present tense, 81
have (got) to: modal 49;
  questions, 50
have / has been: auxiliary in present perfe continuous, 29

have to: routine obligations, 49;
questions, 50
If only: + past perfect, 104
Imperative: with first conditionals, 84, 85
Indefinite article: *a / an*, 75
Indirect speech: see Reported speech
Infinitive: of purpose, 15;
passive infinitive, 67;
in reported commands and requests, 113;
after certain verbs, 122
Intensifiers, with comparison of adjectives and adverbs, 27
Intentions with *going to*, 24
Irregular verb list, 124
I wish: + past perfect, 103
Joining sentences, 94
just: in comparisons with *as ... as*, 28
may / might: with future meaning, 41
might have: with third conditional, 99
Mixed tense practice: present, 6;
future, 22
Modals: *can* and *could*, 44;
was / were able to, 46;
should and *ought to*, 47;
must and *have (got) to*, 49;
have to, 49, 50;
mustn't, don't have to, 51;
with *don't need to* and *needn't*, 52;
must, can't for deduction, 61;
will, should, must, can, could + passive infinitive, 67
more: in comparatives, 26
most: in superlatives, 26
much: intensifier, 27
must: obligation, 49;
deduction, 61
mustn't: to forbid, 51
needn't, 52
Negative purpose, 15;
negative questions showing surprise, 72;
expecting agreement, 73;
correcting politely, 74
Non-defining relative clauses, 18, 19
not as ... as: to make comparisons, 28
not enough, 98;
not ... enough to, 120
Nouns: see Countable nouns, Uncountable nouns
Obligations: with *must* and *have (got) to*, 49
Offers: with *will / won't*, 23
Opinions: with *will / won't*, 24;
with *should* and *ought to*, 47
ought to: with *should*, 47
Participles: present with *after* or *before*, 94;
past, in passive, 66;
past, with causative *have*, 81;
past, in third conditional, 99
Passive: present simple, 64;
past simple, 64;
present perfect simple, 66;
modals, 67;
passive infinitive, 67;
and active mixed practice, 69
Past continuous, 12
Past participle: in passive, 66;
with causative *have*, 81;
in past perfect simple, 88;
in third conditional, 99
Past perfect simple, 88;
positive and negative, 89;
with questions, 90;
with *after, before, as soon as, when*, 91;
in third conditional, 99;
with *I wish*, 103;
with *if only*, 104
Past progressive: see Past continuous
Past simple: regular and irregular, 9;
positive and negative, 9;
questions, 10;
with present perfect continuous, 33;
passive, 64
Phrasal verbs, 40
Place: prepositions of, 38;
phrases in reported speech, 116
Possessive adjectives: change in reported speech, 113
Predictions with *will / won't*, 23
Prepositions: of motion, 37;
of place and motion, 38;
of time, 39
Present continuous: for present, 6;
for future, 23, 24
Present participle: with *after* or *before*, 94
Present perfect continuous: positive and negative, 29;
questions, 30;
with *for* and *since*, 32;
with past simple, 33

Present perfect progressive: see Present perfect continuous
Present perfect simple: with present perfect continuous, 35;
passive, 66
Present progressive: see Present continuous
Present simple: for present, 6;
for future (timetables and programmes), 22, 24;
passive, 64
Programmes: with present simple for future, 22
Promises with *will / won't*, 23
Pronouns: change in reported speech, 113
Purpose, infinitive of, 15
Questions: in the past simple, 10;
in the present perfect continuous, 30;
with *have to*, 50;
negative showing surprise, 72;
negative expecting agreement, 73;
negative correcting politely, 74;
with causative *have*, 83;
with past perfect simple, 88;
with *used to*, 106;
reported, 117
Question tags: positive statement, negative tag, 53;
negative statement, positive tag, 54;
with modals, 57
Reason: clauses of, with *because*, 96
Regret: with *I wish* and *if only*, 103, 104
Relative clauses, defining and non-defining, 18
Relative pronouns: *who, which, where, that*, 19;
leaving out, 21
Reported speech, 113
Reporting verbs, *say* and *tell*, 115
Requests: reported, 113
Result: clauses of, with *so*, 96;
clauses of, with *so ... that*, 111
Routines: with present simple, 6
Second conditional, 86;
with first and third in mixed practice, 102
Short answers: present perfect continuous, 30;
will, 42;
past perfect simple, 88
Short forms: *may / might*, 41;
will, 42
should: with *ought to*, 47
Simple past: see Past simple
Simple present: see Present simple
since: with present perfect continuous, 32
so: with clauses of result, 96;
+ adjective in exclamations, 110;
+ adjective / adverb + *that*, 111
so as not to, negative purpose, 15
so that, so that ... not, clauses of purpose, 15
Statements: with question tags, 53, 54;
reported, 115
such: + noun + *that*, 111
such a / an: + noun in exlcamations, 110;
+ noun + *that*, 111
Superlative of adjectives and adverbs, 26
Surprise: negative questions, 72
Tense changes in reported speech, 115
that: in relative clauses, 18;
leaving out as object, 21
that's why, 96
the: with superlatives, 26;
definite article, 76
Third conditional, 99;
with first and second in mixed practice, 102
Threats with *will / won't*, 23
Time clauses with future meaning, 92
Time phrases in reported speech, 116
Timetables: with present simple for future, 22
too ... to, 119
too many, 97
too much, 97
Uncountable nouns: with *too much*, 97;
with *not enough*, 98
until: with future time clauses, 92
used to, 106
was / were able to: ability, with *could*, 46
was / were: auxiliary with past continuous
when: with past continuous, 12;
with past perfect simple, 91;
with future time clauses, 92
where: in relative clauses, 19
which: in relative clauses, 19;
leaving out as object, 21
while: with past continuous, 12
who: in relative clauses, 19;
leaving out as object, 21
why: *that's why*, 96
will / won't: for future, 23
would: in second conditionals, 86
would have: in third conditionals, 99